

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
STANLEY FROST, Manager
Entered at the Post office at Berea, Ky., as second
class mail matter

THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With It By Advertising.

Vol. X

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FEBRUARY 4, 1909.

One Dollar a year.

No. 32.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Two Steamers Sink With All on Board—Cuba Turned Loose Again—Power of Catholics Shown—Big Western Yarn.

STEAMERS SINK:—A British steamer went down Monday near Australia with all her crew of 47 men. Another, and unknown steamer, was sunk in the fierce storm off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, with all her crew. So far no piece of wreckage or anything has come ashore to show what boat it was.

CUBA FREE AGAIN:—For the second time the United States has withdrawn its troops from Cuba, leaving that island to govern itself. This is the only time on earth when a great nation has freed a small one, at a time when it would be advantageous to annex it, and is a startling proof of the high grade of our government. There are many who doubt whether Cuba has the power to govern herself, and who believe that this country must finally take pretty full control, but there is now no doubt that we have done the best we could to give her a fair chance.

STRENGTH OF CATHOLICS:—The latest statistics of the Roman Catholic Church show that there are in this country 14,235,451 of that denomination, and that including those in our possessions there are 22,274,440. This is a little over one fifth of the population, so that church is much stronger than any other. In fact, it is almost as strong as all the Protestant churches put together. It is growing rapidly and has recently been accorded a place as an independent branch of the Roman church. Instead of being considered a missionary church, as has been the case up till now. The power of this church in politics is great, and is well worth watching.

WEEDS STOP TRAIN:—Good stories come out of the West. The latest is that during the recent blizzard the big, dry, basket-shaped thistles called "tumble weeds" were blown loose in great numbers and driven across the plains by the winds. Here are some of the things it is said they did:—Pull a railroad out and stop a train; choke the wheels of an automobile and make it catch fire; fill up orchards so that they looked like hay stacks; bury houses so that the inhabitants had to dig their way out with pitchforks, and stop business in one town by filling the streets full.

REMEMBER THE MAINE:—Gov. Magoon, just before leaving Cuba, sent a message to Congress asking that an attempt be made to raise from the mud at the bottom of Havana harbor, the wreck of the Maine, the sinking of which was one of the real reasons of the war with Spain. The boat has been left there ever since, and the neglect has been a disgrace to this country. Our foreign enemies say that we have been afraid that if it were brought to the surface there would be proof that the explosion was caused by accident from within and not from without. Also, there are what is left of over fifty American sailors somewhere in the wreck, and this country owes it to them and their friends to make every effort to get them out for a decent burial.

ITALIANS COMING:—There is a movement toward this country of Italians made homeless and poor by the disaster in southern Italy. They are already beginning to over-crowd the Italian colony in New York, and as most of them have practically no money, they are becoming a very serious burden. New York is planning to send them on West, so that the rest of the country will have part of the burden.

WOMAN KILLED BY ACCIDENT:—George Husse, a brother of the Mayor of Chicago, accidentally killed a woman Sunday. He was exhibiting a revolver in his home when it was accidentally discharged. The bullet went thru two windows, and struck the woman. She died instantly. She was Mrs. L. C. Tuckerman, a daughter of Gen. Tuckerman of the U. S. Army and was famous for her beauty.

NOT TO HIM WHO RASHLY DARES, BUT TO HIM WHO NOBLY HEARS, IS THE VICTORY'S GARLAND SURE.

IN WASHINGTON

New States Likely Soon—Senate Hurts Country to Hit at Roosevelt—Navy Being Re-organized—New Forest Reserve Plan May Affect Kentucky.

Washington, D. C.

February 1, 1909.

Separate statehood for Arizona and New Mexico at once—that is the surprising feature of this week's developments at Washington. Representative Hamilton of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, introduced a bill to bring about the above result on Saturday. The Democrats have long been in favor of such action, and now that the Republicans have come into line with their platform pledge it seems probable that President Roosevelt will have the pleasure of signing the enabling acts of the last two states which will perhaps ever be admitted to the Union from the American continent.

The attention of every one in Washington has been chiefly directed to the re-organization of the Navy Department recently. It is a plan of the new Secretary, Mr. Newberry, and has been confirmed by the board of naval experts, including Admiral Dewey, and others, as well as by Mr. Roosevelt. The seven bureaus which frequently made trouble for each other are consolidated into two, except that the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, is put directly under the Secretary. There is no doubt that this will grow into a very real reform inside of a few months. It operates especially at the various Navy Yards, located all over the country.

The Army is in much better condition, in some ways. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, has just reported that there are 750,000 rifles available for arming United States troops, should war arise; so that a repetition of the unprepared counteraction which the sudden coming of the Spanish War caused is now impossible. Congress this week voted \$500,000 for experimenting with and constructing war balloons of all sorts. Previously we have been far outdone in the matter of procuring airships for army use. It has been recalled this week that in the war between France and Germany a balloon provided the means of prolonging the fight for some time.

REMEMBER THE MAINE.

The President sent a curt message to Congress this week requesting that the latter take steps to have the battleship Maine, which was sunk in the harbor of Havana at the outset of the Spanish War, raised from the harbor bottom where she still lies, containing the bodies of fifty American sailors. The Spaniards, and many of the Cubans, so ex-Governor Magoon says, believe that the Maine was sunk by her own men and not by Spanish mine explosions. They say that we are afraid to ascertain the truth of these suspicions by raising the Maine.

On last Tuesday and Wednesday the members of the National Child Labor Commission, as well as a number of would-be child benefactors, assembled in Washington at the call of Mr. Roosevelt, and were welcomed by the latter. The President and the delegates agreed that too many homeless children who are reared in asylums are not properly taught and cared for. The plea was made that orphan and destitute children be placed in private families to be cared for, and that where asylums are needed they be built on the "cottage plan," under which the surroundings are more homelike. Led by Judge B. Lindsay, the delegates appeared before the Committee on Interior Affairs and advocated the establishment of a Federal Children's Bureau. The famous Beveridge Child Labor Law, which seeks to prevent the transportation of the products of child labor across a state line, under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution, has been killed for the present by being postponed indefinitely by the Committee on Education, of the Senate under Dolliver.

HITS AT PRESIDENT.

Senator Knute Nelson of the Judiciary Committee struck an unexpected blow at the proposal of the President to let the Bureau of Corporations decide whether or not a trust is sufficiently harmful so that

THE DEVIL UNCHAINED.

Word has been coming to The Citizen from friends particularly in Jackson County, that there is a renewal of the whiskey business there, and we have been asked to expose this and start a fight against it. Indignation over the state of affairs is widespread and leading men feel that unless something is done at once there will be a return to conditions which existed years ago, and which recently have been much improved.

The information which comes to The Citizen is so detailed that there seems no reason to doubt it. One merchant is said to have imported three worms into the Sturgeon country—another is said to have two—and one or two bootleggers are named as being busy. Of course the editor has not seen any of these things—he is simply voicing the complaint of subscribers and honest men.

Without going at all into the question of the lawlessness involved in these things, every man in the districts affected ought to have a few solemn thoughts with himself about the terrible evil that is again threatening his country in the renewal of the whiskey trade. There is no greater curse in the mountains—there is nothing that has ever done half so much harm, as this same whiskey. From it come the murders and lawlessness which have not only cost many lives and made many a happy wife into a mourning widow, but have scared away outside capital. The development of the mountains, which should have taken place years ago, and which would have meant good for every one of us, has been set back indefinitely.

Confidence is a hard thing to inspire, especially among strangers, and the northern men with money have never understood the mountains. They think because there is any kind of lawlessness they would not be safe themselves, and so they stay away—and their money stays with them. As soon as it is reported that lawlessness has broken out again the interest which they are now showing will be withdrawn, and our progress will have got another hard setback. This will be particularly severe at this time when the timber business is beginning to fall off anyway.

But, had us this would be, it is really not so bad as the suffering that innocent women and little children would have to endure because their nieces are not able to withstand the temptation of the dram. There are always a few who make a great fuss about their liberty, and demand whiskey when they want it. Some times it is the weakest that make the most fuss. Ay, how, the weak ones are there. They will be decent citizens, and kind husbands and fathers if the whiskey is kept away, but if they can get to it, the devil will get into them. And then comes the agony—a beaten wife, an injured child—ruined happiness at least. And at the worst—such scenes as are every now and then charged up to the account of the whiskey fiend—murder in some awful form—a wife struck down across the body of her child, or some other crime too horrible to recall.

Whose fault is it—not that of the man that did the deed. He was crazy. It is the fault of the thing that drove him crazy—and of the man that gave it to him. The man who gives a weak fellow human being the whiskey that spurs him to a crime is more guilty than the man that does the deed. Ay, Mr. Citizen, the fellow that lets the whiskey dealer do his nefarious work, is not guiltless.

We sincerely hope that the reports about the opening up of the trade are groundless, and will be glad to print denials from any one that knows the facts, and is not afraid to put his name to them. But with such reports in the air, it is the part of wisdom to watch and every good citizen should from now on be on the alert against this tremendous evil.

The Oregon Republicans have covered themselves with glory by sending a Democrat to the U. S. Senate. He was chosen at a primary provided by law, and a majority of the members of the legislature had pledged themselves to support the nominee of the primary. No one expected that it would not be a Republican, but when the Democrat came in ahead the men stuck to their pledge and voted for him. There has been a good deal of complaint about this, but no man ever did wrong in sticking to his pledged word, and the party honor has been improved by these men who kept faith to their own cost. Pres. Taft has approved this action.

The Citizen receives letters every little while from people who do not sign their names, or who sign names that we do not know. We are glad to have all the news, but unless we know a person we cannot be sure that they are not trying to throw something off on a friend, or to get this paper into trouble. So we have to require that every letter sent to us for publication be signed not only by the sender, but if he is not known to us, by some leading merchant or the postmaster, or some one else on whom we can depend. If any reader has sent in such a note, he will understand why he has not seen it printed.

The London papers, Echo, Sentinel and Democrat, showed great enterprise during the fire last week. The Sentinel and Democrat combined to get out a special edition which was off the press before the ashes were cool, while the same mail brought a full account of the catastrophe in the regular edition of The Echo. London should be proud of such able, alert and hustling editors.

BEREA FINE REMITTED

Governor Willson has remitted the state's share of the \$1,000 fine assessed against Berea College for the violation of the Day Law which was necessary to make a test case. He says as the violation was committed in good faith, and the school has done and is doing such good work, there is no justice in the payment of the fine.

REAL WINTER COMES HERE

One of the worst storms which has struck this part of the country in years blew up Friday night, and raged over Sunday, not moderating much till Monday morning. The temperature, which did not quite reach the zero point, was less painful than the high wind, which made it hard to move about, and almost impossible to keep even the best built house snug and warm. Men and animals alike suffered greatly, and there was almost no business done on Saturday. All who could stayed at home. On Sunday the wind died down, but the temperature stayed low, and went to about two above zero that night.

The storm, as is always the case did the greatest damage in the cities. In Lexington, for instance, no street

MINISTERS FAVOR BEREA PROJECT

Association Adopts Resolutions Commending It and Recommends It to Ministers of State.

President William G. Frost of Berea College, Berea, Ky., made a full statement regarding the plans for a new colored school at the meeting of the Ministerial Association today. Berea College is organizing the movement, and will have it in charge until a new board of trustees, composed of representative citizens, can be made up.

The State-wide importance of the work as affecting everything, commercial or religious, in the Commonwealth was shown, and the association adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Ministerial Association of Louisville heartily approves and commends the project of Berea College for the establishment of a well-planned and properly equipped colored school in this State.

"We appreciate the generosity of the great national givers who have started the fund for this purpose, and we earnestly recommend that every minister in the State mention the cause next Sunday morning as one particularly suited for our thought to connection with the Lincoln centennial."—Louisville Evening Post.

MOVE FOR EXTRA SESSION

A great deal of pressure is being brought to bear on Gov. Willson just now to call an extra session of the legislature, in spite of his announcement that there is no justification for such a call. Various reasons are given by different people for asking for a special session—the real one in each case is that they want something which the regular session did not provide, and do not want to wait for.

Ever since the last session closed, politicians are finding out that Bradley's election to the Senate was bought at a terrible cost to the Republican party. The pledge in the platform for a County unit bill, was not kept—the opportunities for a fair re-districting bill and a fair election law were lost, and tax reform, and other needed laws all had to take a back seat in order to gratify Mr. Bradley's ambition. As a result the Republican party has no record on which to appeal to the people in the next election, and defeat is staring in the face. The legislature, which was not Democratic enough but that a Republican was elected to the Senate, did not do anything much for the people of the state, and the Republicans, who did get the senatorship, are going to be blamed for it.

These same politicians who are hollering for an extra session now, are practically admitting that the Republican party could have done good work if it had wanted to, for they believe that another session will do something to the advantage of the party.

There is no doubt of the need of all the laws which are suggested by the people who are after an extra session, but there is considerable doubt whether it would be wise to call such a session. Judge O'Rear, and Secretary of State Brunner, both of whom have hopes of heading the ticket some day, are for it, because they believe it will strengthen the party. Of course neither they nor Gov. Willson say just these things in public, but these are the real reasons behind their action. Gov. Willson, on the other hand, is not at all sure that if another session is called, it will do any of these needed things and he is afraid that if it fails there will only be deeper blame cast on the Republicans. He does not believe, any how, that the extra session would do very much good, and he knows that it will cost the state money, which is badly needed for other things. At this writing it seems likely that the Governor will stick to his guns, and make the party go before the people on its record at the last meeting of the legislature. He advised at that time against the course the legislature was taking, and is simply doing what he then said he would.

If what shone afar so grand turn to nothing in thy hand, On again—the virtue lies in the struggle, not the prize.—Lord Houghton.

Fearest sometimes that thy Father hath forgot,
When the clouds around thee gather?
Doubt Him not.
Always hath the daylight broken,
Always hath He comfort spoken.
Better hath He been for years.
Than thy fears.

Judge not thy neighbor until thou find thyself in his position.

THINGS TO THINK OF

The benefit we receive must be rendered again line for line, cent for cent, deed for deed, to somebody.—Emerson.

When men speak ill of thee, so live that nobody will believe them.—Plato.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Lincoln.

Be what your friends think you are.

The soldier who executes his captain's commands is no less valuable than the captain who gave the order.—Cervantes.

As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men.

Weak men wait for opportunities, strong men make them.—Marden.

When we are weak and wretched; by our sins weighed down, distressed, then it is that God's great patience holds us closest, loves us best.—Saxe Holm.

Never spend your money before you've earned it. Never buy what you do not want; it is not cheap.

Do the duty which lies nearest—the next is already clearer.—T. Carlyle.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Roosevelt will Speak to Only a Few at Lincoln Farm—L. & E. Reported Sold—Miners Indicted at Richmond

FEW TO HEAR ROOSEVELT:—It has been announced that only a few can hear Pres. Roosevelt at the Lincoln Day celebration. A large tent will be placed there, and Roosevelt will speak in that. No one will be admitted except invited guests. It is announced that there will be no political matter in the President's speech, and that he will discuss the life of Lincoln.

L. & E. MAY BE SOLD:—There is a report, not confirmed at this writing, that the Lexington and Eastern Railroad has been bought from its former owners by the Atlantic Coast Line. If this report is true, it is expected that the road will be extended to Big Stone Gap. Such an extension would do more than anything else just now for the prosperity of all the counties along the line, and would indirectly benefit the whole mountain region.

MINERS INDICTED:—The miners who started the trouble at Stearns during Christmas have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Richmond.

BETHURUM IN RACE:—Hon. B. J. Bethurum, who is now Commonwealth's Attorney in the district composed of Rockcastle, Pulaski, Wayne and Clinton counties, and who has been running for re-election, has announced that he is going to try instead to get the Circuit Judge's place, against J. M. Jarvis, who is up for re-election. Bethurum had no opposition for Commonwealth's Attorney, but on his change of plans Judge H. C. Kennedy of Wayne has withdrawn from the Circuit Judges race and gone after the other job.

THEFT CAUGHT IN SCHOOL:—A negro sneak thief was found in the main building of the Richmond Normal School last week, and was captured by some of the girls there. After this brave effort the officer who came after him let him escape on his way to town.

WILLSON SUGGESTED:—There is a report that Gov. Willson will be appointed by Pres. Taft to succeed Justice Harlan on the U. S. Supreme Court if the latter retires during the next few years. This would be a great and deserved honor for the man who is proving himself so able a leader for his party, and so strong for the right.

BREATHITT MAN HUNG:—Dave Edwards, formerly of Breathitt, was hung at Chattanooga, Thursday for the murder of J. W. Davis.

KENTUCKIAN ACCUSED:—The murder of Mrs. Charles Herndon in Whitley County in 1906 has been recalled by the capture of her husband in Colorado. He is accused of the crime and a reward of \$5,000 has been offered.

COUNTERFEITERS OPERATE IN A NATIONAL BANK

By an Ex-Operative of the Secret Service

Here Is a True Story of the Uncovering of the Country's Worst Gang of "Shovers of the Queer."

Champagne Cases Furnish Secret of Odd Plot, Unearthed by Captain Dickson—Becomes an Assistant Gardener and Expose of Workings of System Quickly Follows—Cashier Is Placed Under Arrest.

APT. DICKSON and I were again foregathered in front of the cheery log fire at his home. He launched into a capital story of counterfeiting in high places.

"I was once stationed in the city of a great international exposition, to watch for culprits that were expected to put out the customary counterfeit. For the first month or so of the fair there was nothing to do but lounge about the office and, like Mr. Meawher, wait for something to turn up. The four of us who were assigned to this monotonous duty soon grew weary of the inactivity and were on the point of asking for a transfer, when an excellent imitation of the ten dollar gold-piece made its appearance in large numbers. After that, none of the four of us had any cause for complaint on the score of stagnation.

"Saunders and McGrath, two of my companions, by means of a miserably scrawled, anonymous note to the chief of police, secured information of mysterious boxes coming by night to a bank, and it required but a small flight of the imagination to evolve a plot in which the great financial magnate, the president of the bank, was the central figure, regardless of his high social standing, his reputed fabulous wealth, and his irreproachable character.

"I selected the cashier at the factory as my man, and Murphy took the teller of the bank, the man who made up the pay-roll each week. For ten days we shadowed them with dogged persistency. They were both men of the town and both were members of the better class of clubs and moved in the most exclusive circles of society. These matters rather strengthened than weakened our auspicious, for neither of the men was wealthy, and playing society is an expensive game at best.

"But in all our pursuit and in all the lavish expenditures of these young spendthrifts not once did either of them pass or attempt to pass one of the counterfeit coins, so far as we could gather. I don't think they could have done so without its being discovered, so thoroughly did we track them in every turn and move they made during the period we had them under observation. They lived together in a handsomely furnished flat, with a small army of servants, and they entertained lavishly. Their taste was of the best and their wines of the rarest vintages.

"We decided that nothing was to be gained by shadowing them further, so we left them to their frivolous social duties. About this time Saunders and McGrath came tagging home, convoying the bank president, tuckered out and disgusted with their fruitless journey.

"The night of their return Murphy and I held a conference with them, at which it was practically agreed that the bank president was innocent, and that there was nothing else to do but take him into our confidence and make the bank itself our point of operation.

"I watched the teller very carefully that week, and especially on the day when he made up the payroll for the factory, which was called for by Saunders. The sack contained both gold and silver, but there was not a single coin in the lot which had not been given birth legitimately at some one of the government's mints. Saunders made sure of this before the sack reached the factory.

"The cashier, a man named Powell, and the teller both kept close watch upon me while I worked in the big vault, as was their duty, and this gave me some opportunity to investigate the sacks of gold piled away in a pretentious row on a low shelf. In moving them, I thought that some seemed lighter in weight than others, and as this would be valuable information if true, I hit upon what I thought was a rather ingenious way of determining if my arraignment was correct.

"Concealing my pen-knife in the hollow of my hand, with the blade open, I selected one of the sacks of ten-dollar coins which seemed to be lighter than some of its mates, and, as I



IN THE CHAMPAGNE CASES I FOUND THE MOULDS AND OTHER ACCESSORIES OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.

moved it from the shelf, I cut the cord which fastened the mouth of it while the attention of the inquisitive cashier and teller was directed elsewhere.

"Having shaken the mouth of the sack open and frayed the ends of the cord so that my ruse would not be detected, I purposely stumbled and fell as I crossed the vault. The coins poured out upon the steel floor of the big vault in a bright yellow stream, rolling hither and yon, while I sat dejectedly in the midst of the golden flood and rubbed my knee and cursed.

"The two bank officials showed lively concern at my stupid accident, and hot set about gathering up the coins.

I assisted them as much as possible, but my pulse was beating too fast for me to amount to much. My ruse had fully served my purpose.

The ring of the coins upon the steel floor of the vault had not been true, but they had rung dull and heavy, and I knew them at once for their real false character.

The verification of this fact came when I fingered them deftly, as I restored them to the sack whence they had come. There was no mistaking the feeling of them. They were greasy and slick; that slimy touch which discloses the apurious coin in the dark as well as in the light. Every one I touched had that slippery, soap-stone surface which counterfeiters cannot overcome except by the use of metal of the same fineness as that of the genuine coin.

"As I replaced the sacks, after cleaning the shelf, I was careful to weigh each of them in my hand. There were 15 sacks, each containing a thousand dollars in half eagles, which were light in weight.

"I now felt sure of my ground, but it was still necessary that we secure proof against the teller. I had not suspected the cashier, until his evident trepidation when I split the sack of gold.

"The mystery was now more complex and interesting than ever. While I had discovered the big reserve of the counterfeiters I had no evidence against any one, and was still afraid to make arrests. I wanted the makers of the coin and their machinery, and wanted them badly, for this was the biggest case that I had thus far in my career been engaged upon.

"That night I did some tall thinking, and also made a secret trip to the banker's residence, which I carefully examined from the outside, going over the extensive grounds about the house and the outbuildings at the imminent peril of being shot for a burglar. Here I discovered only one thing

of importance. In the stable I stumbled on an empty champagne case, which was of the same brand as one I had noticed in the vault of the bank. It might mean something or nothing, but I had long ago learned to take particular notice of small things, and many is the valuable clew that this habit has given me.

"Since the return of Saunders and McGrath, they had been working on the clew of the anonymous letter, and the information it contained about the mysterious boxes which had been seen to arrive at the bank at night. They had located the author, a discharged messenger, who bore a grudge against the teller to whose instance he attributed his discharge. From the messenger they learned that the boxes had been delivered at the back entrance of the bank late at night. They had been brought to it in a one horse express wagon, but the wagon had not displayed a license number and the driver, although muffled in a great coat, had evidently not been a regular expressman, so the messenger informed them. He gave a fairly accurate description of the wagon, which had been of peculiar construction.

"I had seen just such a vehicle at

the banker's residence, a sort of delivery wagon which seemed to be employed in hauling feed for the extensive stable of the banker, as it had been filled with sacks of oats and hay when I saw it.

"The next morning I reported sick at the bank, but my service with the banker was not at an end. I had shifted

my position from janitor at the bank to assistant gardener and general factotum at the president's residence.

Armed with a note from the banker to the gardener, I put in my appearance at his residence. The gardener didn't seem to like my appearance. He regarded me with cold suspicion, while he read the note from his employer, and, it seemed to me, he rather reluctantly accepted me as his assistant. I verify before he would have driven me away on some pretext, if it had not been for the explicit terms of the note the banker had written at my dictation.

"The gardener was a tough looking customer. There was an atmosphere of suspicion about him which put me on my guard and caused me to watch him with caution. He was a smooth individual, however, and I had served

in my new capacity for three days without discovering anything worth mentioning, when he set me at the task of wheeling out the ashes from the big bin in the cellar. The bin was

situated at the rear of the furnace, near the entrance of the basement, and in passing to and fro at my task, I noticed several wine-cases piled in a dark corner of the basement. I took advantage of the first opportunity to examine them and, while the lids were securely nailed down, I found, by lifting them, that they were as heavy as chunks of lead.

"That night I burglarized the banker's basement, while two of my companions kept watch outside to see that I was not disturbed. In the champagne-cases I found the molds and other accessories of the counterfeiters, and a large quantity of metal and newly manufactured coins.

"Before we left the banker's residence, the gardener was a prisoner, and before the night was over we had nabbed Mason and Tarley and Cashier Powell. The gardener turned state's evidence and gave the whole thing away. The three society men held out firmly to the last. They were convicted only after considerable difficulty. Except for the assistance of the gardener in securing evidence, we should never have been able to have made out, against them, anything more than a strong circumstantial case. We recovered about \$10,000 from the culprits, and in the bank's vault was more than \$18,000 of the counterfeit money. The night watchman at the bank was also implicated and convicted.

"The gardener, who had many aliases, was an old offender. He had worked at one time in the Frisco mint, and was regarded as a skilful workman. After leaving the mint, he had put out a gold coin of the twenty-dollar denomination, but had been caught and had served a prison term for it. He had drifted east, after serving his term, and had figured out the plan which he had there put in operation. He had manufactured the coins using the big furnace at the banker's residence for that purpose, and had secured the three society men, all of whom were heavily in debt and therefore ready victims, to palm off the money. Their method was to take good money from the bank vault and replace it with the bad, which they worked off at the factory in the weekly pay roll. The cashier at the bank had secured the place for the counterfeiter at the banker's residence, but this had not been with any particular design farther than it was a place that was especially suited to the necessities of the counterfeiter."

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

(Copyright in Great Britain.)

FORMATION OF REELFOOT LAKE

Strange History of Spot Where Night Riders' Crime Occurred.

The physical history of Reelfoot lake of night rider fame is not without a certain interest of its own. The lake came into existence as the result of a series of earthquakes which began in December, 1811, and continued until June, 1812.

Some authorities say that the earthquakes merely heaved up a great ridge of land across the path of the Reelfoot river, which runs into the Mississippi, and that this dam caused the water to back up and broaden out and form a lake; but the favorite account in the neighborhood is to the effect that the ground sank, springs were opened up, neighboring creeks diverted from their course and the overflowing waters of the Mississippi rushed in during the flood season of the spring of 1812.

It is said that for an hour and a half the water of the Mississippi flowed up-hill while filling up the depression caused by the earthquakes. Both accounts likely have this much of truth in them that the entire configuration of the ground was changed by the earthquakes. Big lake, west of the Mississippi, is said to have been formed in the same way at the same time.

Reelfoot lake is sixteen or eighteen miles long, writes Don Marquis in Uncle Remus' Magazine, very irregular in shape, and covers from 25,000 to 40,000 acres of land. It varies in width from a mile in some places to four or five miles in others. The northern end is bounded by a series of sloughs and bayous into Kentucky.

The most distinctive feature of the lake's appearance, the feature which first impresses and stays longest with the observer's fancy, is a certain grotesque effect as if a set of crazy men had been operating a pile-driver there for the last century, for the trunks, stumps and stark branches of dead trees stick out of it everywhere in desolate parody of some such human handiwork; far below the surface the fish dart among the bones and branches where the squirrels frolicked a hundred years ago.

There are beautiful spots here and there, but the effect as a whole is not beautiful; at its best, when the mist rises and myriad protruding tree trunks are white and ghostly in the moonlight, it is weird; the general remembrance is of something uncouth. It is a kind of sloven lake that has preferred to sit down with its hair uncombed all day long, but at night it does manage to achieve a touch of wizard dignity.

To Sift Nation's History.

This country is now rich in its historical literature, but of the recent output most has come from west of the Hudson and north of the Potomac and Ohio. We can now study with minute detail almost every phase and period of our history, with the sole exception of the south, which is late in coming to the front with its own records. The southern people have been content to make history rather than record it, and for reason materials are meager. But there are in the south writers who are now taking high rank and of whom much more may be expected. We are beginning for the first time to get some studies of the reconstruction period, for instance, out of which an opinion may be formed instead of being taken off hand at the dictum of contemporary writers who were prejudiced on one side or the other.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Natural Gas in India.

Consul General William L. Michael of Calcutta writes that 20 miles from Chittagong natural gas issues from a crevice in the ground in considerable quantity. It has been burning so long that the oldest inhabitant can give no idea of when or how it was set on fire. The general belief among the natives is that the gas has been on fire for centuries. At any rate, the gas flow has been burning as far back as any records have been kept by white people.

It is now suggested—and some steps have been taken to carry out the suggestion—that the fire be extinguished and the gas be brought under control and piped down to Chittagong for lighting and fuel and power purposes.

The citizens of Chittagong have concluded that it would be cheaper to utilize the gas than to introduce electricity for fuel, power and lighting.

Trying to Canonize Nero.

Now a historian comes forward to say that Nero was one of the great benefactors of mankind and a great help to Christianity. It is true that attempts have been made to prove that Henry VIII. was a model husband, but the rehabilitation of Nero in the world's esteem has hitherto been considered beyond the limit. Perhaps the next investigator will discover that we have always been mistaken in the belief that the first man blamed everything on the woman.

Keeping His Word.

"It's real man!" the young woman exclaimed.

"What's the matter?" her mother inquired.

"Before I married Herbert I made him promise to pass every evening at home with me, nad now he says he's sorry, but he can't take me to the theater without breaking his word."

Signs of Jealousy.

"The count must love me."

"Why?"

"He gets sulky whenever another man wants to know how much papa is worth."



Destroys the Body and Shatters the Social Fabric.

That alcohol has an affinity for protoplasm, the "physical basis of life" itself, and that this is the reason for the widely varied injuries that it may inflict on the body, is asserted by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, in a series of articles contributed to McClure's Magazine. In the first, entitled "Alcohol and the Individual," Dr. Williams shows that the tissues of the brain, the nerves, the heart and blood vessels, the stomach and intestinal tract, the lymphatic system, the kidneys, and the liver, may each and all become diseased by the habitual drinking of even small quantities of alcohol. He notes also that these consequences are not confined to the drinker, but are passed on to his descendants of successive generations. All this, Dr. Williams tells us, may be compared to the eroding effect of a flowing stream, which has its greatest action on the part of its banks that is least resistant. So alcohol, circulating in the blood, tends to attack whatever organ or tissue may be weakest and most susceptible. Dr. Williams agrees with those who tend to class alcohol as a poison, and discards "the pernicious theory" that "gives any persistent increase of muscular power." He goes on:

"It is even questionable whether the energy derived from the oxidation of alcohol in the body can be directly used at all as a source of muscular energy. Such competent observers as Schubberg and Scheffer independently reached the conclusion that it can not. Dr. Abel inclines to the same



opinion. He suggests that alcohol is not a food in the sense in which fats and carbohydrates are food; it should be defined as an easily oxidizable drug with numerous untoward effects which inevitably appear when a certain minimum dose is exceeded. He thinks that alcohol should be classed "with the more or less dangerous stimulants and narcotics, such as hashish, tobacco, etc., rather than with truly sustaining foodstuffs."

In its action on the brain, he goes on to say, alcohol is an inhibitor and disturber of mental activity, not a promoter of it. This he regards as definitely proven by the experiments of the chief German investigators. Its effect is cumulative, so that the drinker of a single bottle of wine daily "is in reality never actually sober." Wine causes a loss of at least ten per cent. in working efficiency. It is not only itself a poison, but aids the action of other poisons, such as contagion.

In his second article (December) Dr. Smith takes up the relations of alcohol and the community. Alcohol, as noted above, attacks the weakest point. Says the writer:

"But note now an important application. It is a fact familiar to every student of evolution that, generally speaking, the most unstable tissues of an organism are the ones most recently evolved; that is to say, the most highly developed and complex tissues. Being interpreted, this means that the most delicate and unstable of all organic tissues are the complex central nerve-cells of the gray cortex of the brain—the cells directly associated with the exhibition of mental processes. These are the most delicately poised, the most easily disturbed in function, of all organic tissues. It follows that these are the tissues that come earliest and most persistently under the influence of the alcoholic poison. A given individual may have a highly susceptible liver or kidney or heart, through hereditary influences or through some peculiarity of his environment; but, in general, the brain—the organ of mind—is the organ whose tissues are most susceptible. So when the dissecting knife reveals, post mortem, a lobulated liver or an alcoholic kidney, stomach, or heart, it will almost invariably reveal also a shrunken and watery alcoholic brain. And in numberless cases in which all the other organs have seemed to present a granite-like resistance to the poison, the brain alone gives evidence of having yielded to the strain."

To be able to bear our own troubles is the secret of our ability to help those who are troubled.—Robertson.

The Apostles Imprisoned

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 14, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 5:17-22. Memory

verses, 19, 20.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven.—Matt. 5:10.

TIME.—Immediately after the last lesson. The exact date is unknown, but between A. D. 30 and 33.

PLACE.—Jerusalem; the preaching was in one of the porches of the outer court of the temple. The trial was in the hall of the sanhedrin, on the temple hill "between the porches and the temple."

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

After the experience of the apostles with Ananias (our last lesson), there was such an increase in the numbers and influence of the church, so many good deeds were wrought, so many of the sick were healed, so widely prevailed the new teaching, that the whole community was stirred, and even the rulers felt the power and the danger to their position and influence.

Their reasons for opposing the Gospel were all reasons why they should have favored it. 1. The lessening of their influence and the loss of prestige was what ought to take place when the rulers ruled for themselves and not for the people.

2. The teaching they opposed was the very salvation of the nation.

3. The apostles "filled Jerusalem with their teaching." Their success brought joy, salvation, peace, fresh life to great numbers.

4. The apostles and the church were bringing healing to the people, lessening suffering, giving to the poor, reducing crime and vice, giving reality to the angels' song of "Peace, Good Will to Men," they were doing what every good ruler seeks to have done for his people.

V. 19. "But the (R. V., 'an'), angel of the Lord." One of the "ministering spirits sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation" (Heb. 1:14). "In this Book of the Acts the word angel occurs 29 times."

"The ministry of angels," "I believe that angels wait on us as ever they waited on Abraham, or Jacob, or Moses, or Elijah, or Mary, or Jesus Himself. The medieval painters were fond of filling the background of the infancy with countless angels; the representation, though literally false, was morally true. I believe that angels are encamping around them that fear the Lord!"—George Dunn Homman, D. D.

"Opened the prison doors?" Silently, without the knowledge of the guards (v. 23), who were asleep or had relaxed their vigilance being confident of the strength of their prison.

Reasons for this intervention. 1. The apostles and the church were still in training for greater battles and harder work. Hence by this deliverance they were taught faith in God, and courage, and assurance that their bold, defiant course was approved by God.

2. It was a great advantage to the cause, as they went on preaching the gospel, impressing the people that it was God's cause, and the apostles were his messengers, speaking his truth.

3. It was a direct refutation of the Sadducees' doctrine, a blow at their position.

4. It tended to impress the minds of the enemies of the apostles with respect for them as under God's special protection, and probably suggested to Gamaliel (v. 34-39), his fear that by opposing the apostles the rulers might be opposing God himself.

5. Hence, it influenced the result of the trial, and made the escape from prison a type of their greater deliverance from the power and wicked devices of the rulers.

V. 21. "The apostles obeyed, and entered the temple early in the morning." R. V., "about daybreak," as soon as the gates were opened. "Called the council," "the sanhedrin," "together, and," better "even" "all the senate."

Peter's argument. Critics have noticed the structure of Peter's brief defense as one of the finest specimens of pleading on record, clear, direct, true, personal, an argument without a flaw. Of course only the barest outlines are given in this report. See Peter's previous address.

The charges against the apostles. (1) Disobedience to and defiance of the national and lawful authorities. (2) Hence disloyalty, almost treason, to their country. (3) Charges to them assemblings, shindowns, against their rulers, that they themselves were disobeying their God in whose name they ruled. These charges were not merely serious, but, to a Palestinian Jew, overwhelming.

The boldness and courage of the apostles was very great.

Threefold Victory of the Apostles. First, the arraignment of the apostles gave them an opportunity to preach the gospel faithfully to the rulers, who could not easily be reached by any other way.

Second. They were released from their bonds, and were free to continue their work with all the more power because of the outcome of the efforts to put a stop to it.

Third. They themselves received a new inspiration of power. They rejoiced in their sufferings for Jesus' sake, and in public and in private, in the temple courts, and from house to house, they preached that Jesus was the expected Messiah.

The attractiveness and persuasive power of the apostles and the early church is very marked, and was one of the most influential means of leading others to become Christians. The piety of some men lacks the genial, lovable qualities which would enable to attract young and old to the religion they love.

JOY THAT IS GONE

BUCKWHEAT CAKES AND PORK CHOPS ARE NO MORE.

City Man Voices Regret for the Breakfast of His Youth—it Comes to Him Now In Memory Only.

"I have wondered sometimes," said the amiable head of a voracious family, "why we didn't have more griddle cakes, wheat and buckwheat, and that sort of thing in our house, because I am very fond of such cakes, and so are all the children, and of buckwheat cakes in particular I have a very pleasant recollection.

"When I was a boy I used to have always buckwheat cakes for breakfast in winter, with fried pork chops or fried sausages, and I used to think that that was a breakfast good enough for anybody, and I am still of the same opinion.

"The cakes we used to mix in a bigger pot that was different from my piece of crockery I ever saw, and that I can see now in my mind's eye as plainly as if it stood before me, a deep, straight sided, earthenware pot of a very dark brown glaze and in capacity about a gallon and a half and having in one side of its edge a pouring lip and on the other side a handle; the only pot of just that style and dimensions that I ever saw, and perhaps it was the only one ever made.

"And we valued it highly, I know that if anything had happened to that pot it would have been regarded as a household calamity, familiar to us all as it had become through years after year of use, and the mixup of the batter in it was mighty familiar household rite, the last thing done in the house in winter before we went to bed.

"Every morning when the cakes were cooked there was left in the pot just enough of the material to serve as yeast for the next day's batch; and every night the last thing we did was to get out the buckwheat batter pot and mix up in it the batter for the next morning's cakes; and then we would put a loose cover on the pot and then set it near the kitchen stove where it would get a little warmth, but not too much so that the batter would rise just right. And sometimes it would run over, but not often, for our folks were high experts in making buckwheat batter, and usually our batter rose just enough to fill the pot, rising at the same time to the highest attainable quality; and then in the morning the batter was thinned down a little, so that it would spread just exactly right when poured on the griddle, and then the family was ready to eat 'em."

"It seems to me that the pork chops we had in those days were better than any to be had now, they were from locally raised and fastened pigs and they were very tender and superior, and certainly it would be difficult to find now such sausages as we had then.

"And we used to eat those buckwheat cakes red hot off the griddle, with those superior pork chops, or those extra suprerior sausages, and with the pork or sausage grease on the cakes—a morning meal of great delight and glory.

"One calculated to tax the stoutest constitution surely, but we all had cast iron stomachs and it did us no harm; and I have wondered sometimes why we couldn't have something of that sort now; but she, meanie thereby my better half, tells me that cooking cakes means a headache and a burned face and a tired back; that cooking cakes for this family would be an awful task and that it wouldn't do. And so that grand breakfast of buckwheat and sausages comes to us now in memory only."

An Anti-Ant Building.

Reinforced concrete is the material which will be used almost exclusively in the construction of the new government buildings to be erected by the United States at San Juan, Porto Rico, for use as a postoffice, courthouse and custom house. Wood is to be practically excluded from the structure, the only place about the building where wood will be employed will be in the window sashes on one side of the edifice. The interior doors will be rattan. The reason why wood is being avoided by the government in this case is because there is a small ant indigenous to the island of Porto Rico which eats its way up through wooden chairs, doors and desks and makes them spoopy on the inside.—Cement Age.

Critical Audience.

Clara, aged six, did not know the meaning of an encore, and was very much disgusted with the audience, at the children's concert in which she took part.

"I just know we didn't make a single mistake," she exclaimed, "yet the people in front got roses and made such a fuss that we had to do it all over again."—Tit-Bits.

The College Widow.

"Mr. Lifeguard hugs like a Harvard man."

"Is there a difference?"

"Oh, yes. Every college has a distinctive style of tackle."—Washington Herald.

Natural History.

"Mama, what is a thesaurus?"

"A whatyoumaycallit that before the flood, now runs out and play."—Houston Post.

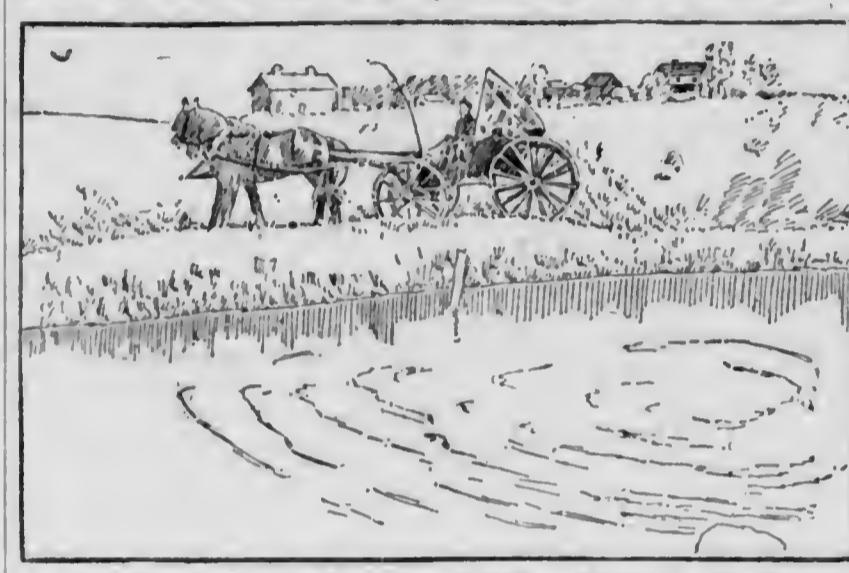
AS TO THE PROPER CARE OF THE FLOCK

Lambing Time, Winter Shelter and the Dog Nuisance Must Be Considered—By Walter J. Quick, M. S., Ph. D., Animal Husbandry, Virginia.

According to the reports collected, the most favorable time for lambs to drop, if intended for the June market, is between February 15 and March 1. In order to have lambs drop February 15, the rams should be turned with the ewes about September 15. Lambs dropped before this date suffer the hardships of the winter, and unless the ewes are very liberally fed, do not get sufficient milk to make them grow rapidly. Those lambs become more or less stunted and have not a plump and attractive appearance when marketed. There is also a greater possibility for loss with these lambs, and a much longer season for heavy feeding with the ewes, making an additional expense without a corresponding increase in weight; while lambs dropped after February 15 are less liable to loss from the most severe winter weather.

This tremendous loss would have almost entirely prevented bad precaution been taken at the proper time, as the lambs were apparently strong when born, but afterward perished from starvation.

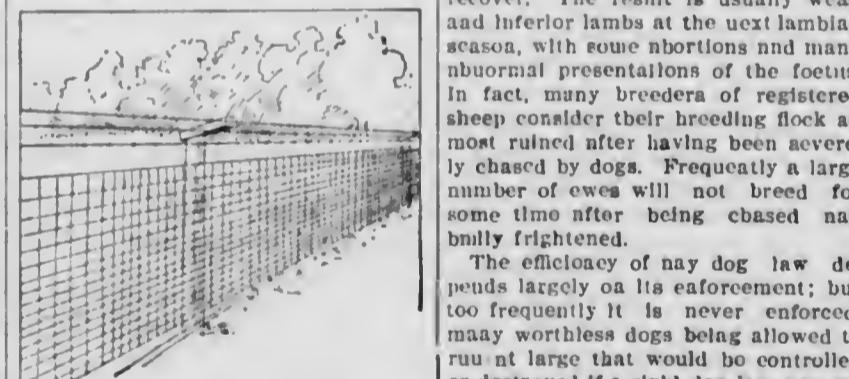
It is an exceptional case when a ewe has not sufficient milk to at least keep her lamb alive, if she has been properly fed a month previous to lambing. The feed need not be expensive—it is



Stagnant Pool—A Breeding Place for Parasites, Especially the Stomach Worm—Supply

Parasites, Especially the Stomach Running Water.

not necessarily unclean, although that is of great advantage—but it should be rich in protein, palatable, digestible, and given in liberal amounts at regular intervals, twice a day. Clover, cowpea or soy bean hay, corn silage, turnips, sugar beets and some well-cured—not moldy—corn fodder may constitute the greater portion of the lamb ration, together with a grain ration of oats, corn, bran and a small per cent. of linseed oil meal or cottonseed meal. These grains are better mixed together; but in case it is de-



Dog-Proof Fence—Cost 65 Cents Per Rod.

vised to feed any one alone, oats are most suitable. Corn alone is not very satisfactory, as it has a tendency to produce weakened lambs and a small milk flow. It is very important to have sufficient feeding room, as the danger from crowding and pushing when ewes are heavy in lamb is very great and likely to cause some cases of abortion.

All rams should be separated from the breeding ewes as soon as the breeding season is over, as abortions frequently occur from hunting by the ram at feeding time.

Except in the extreme northern sections all that is necessary is sufficient shed room to accommodate the entire flock without crowding, and sheltering them from storms, winds and draughts. Too many have the idea that the wool of the sheep provides all the protection needed, but really sheep are about the most tender of the various kinds of stock, and were it not for the liberal protection provided by nature more protection would be necessary than for any other stock. Sheep never thrive if confined to either draughty or close, badly ventilated buildings. A shed with good protection on the north, east and west, and an open southern exposure is most desirable, with an allowance of about 12 square feet of floor space per sheep. There should be a warmer arrangement for ewes when they drop in bad weather and each ewe should be separated from the flock when she lambs.

The location should be high and dry. The building should be liberally supplied with bedding to prevent dampness and insure cleanliness. A yard should be attached, having a dog-proof fence. Both shed and yard should be supplied with feeding troughs, allowing ample trough room for each sheep.

Keep Clean.—The milkers should keep their hands and their clothes clean especially during the process of milking. A damp towel should be used to clean the udders of the cows before the milking is begun. The milking should always be done with dry hands, and the milk drawn into a covered pail with a fine wire mesh strainer top. These rules when carefully adhered to, will aid very materially in keeping the milk clean and wholesome.

Prevention Best.—No subject connected with the management of cows is of more vital importance to the dairyman than the prevention of disease in his herd.

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for these least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Raad, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shop, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment \$28.50.

Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.

Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

<p

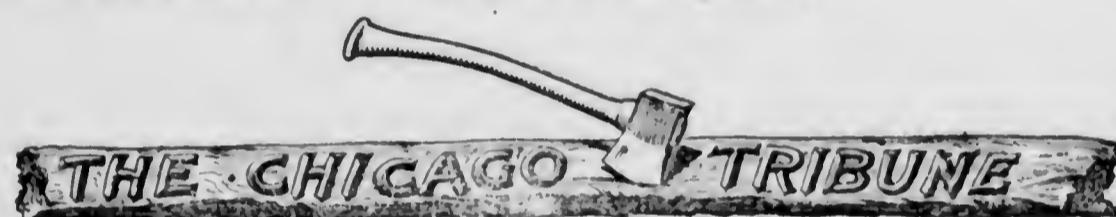


The most remarkable undertaking ever made by a newspaper or other publication. Eighty pages devoted to Lincoln. Four color sections.

At great cost The Chicago Tribune has secured the right to use all of Ida M. Tarbell's rich collection of Lincoln pictures, caricatures made of him during the war, illustrations of his earlier and later home and business life, relics, etc., with full privileges of condensing into minute form her keen, sympathetic and highly dramatic life of Abraham Lincoln.

Besides, there are a hundred pictures of Lincoln from the Oldroyd collection, special articles on different aspects of his life and death, his personal and moral qualities, his relation to those immediately about him, to our nation, and to the whole human race; and his sayings, anecdotes, and his sorrows.

This valuable addition to the Lincoln literature will be published in The Chicago Tribune Sunday, February 7th. Order it from your newsdealer early to be sure of getting it.



Leave orders for this at The Citizen office before Friday noon.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page)

It may be prosecuted by the national government. The report issued by Mr. Nelson for the Committee states that such a privilege on the part of the Bureau of Corporations would enable the executive branch of the government to protect "pet" trusts and monopolies by giving them freedom from prosecution, with a so-called "immunity bath!" This argument is all the stronger when it is remembered that the trusts have been objecting to the proposition on the ground that they could be killed by the Bureau of Corporations at the latter's will, instead of being given immunity by it. The chances are that if the Bureau of Corporations, which is of course directly under control of the President, were given the power to say whether or not a monopoly is lawful, it would offend the trusts by its harshness and its zealots by its leniency. Perhaps a bill that is attacked from both sides may be found to be pretty nearly just and fair to both. Mr. Roosevelt is very anxious to see such an arrangement made, and he has been helped in the preparing of the bill which embodies it by the Civic Federation, and by some of the best minds in the country.

TRICK ON THE SENATE

One reason why the Senate is so fearful that the executive would shield corporate offenders may be found in an amusing trick which the President has recently played on that august body. Two years ago when the Steel Trust, the Tobacco Trust, and several others were first being investigated by the Government, it was found that the only means of getting hold of their books and ascertaining the true conditions of affairs could only be brought about, for a time at least, by promising immunity from prosecution on the basis of the evidence which the companies should give to the Government. Now the Senate wants to investigate the merger of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Co. with the Steel Trust, and

was about to send for the evidence of only \$150,000 for that end. Such a building will be a disgrace to the Capitol.

A compromise between the President and Foraker on the Brownsville matter has been reached, by which an impartial board of seven army colonels will examine all the negro-soldiers who apply for reinstatement before a year, and will allow back pay to those who are found innocent. Roosevelt and Foraker and both quitting at the same time, and the matter will die, probably.

The Interstate Commerce Committee of the House, which recently came back from inspecting the Panama Canal has reported a bill changing the nature of the government of the Canal Zone, and saving much money. The President will appoint all officers and have almost absolute power over the zone. Many officers are to be thrown out of their positions, which are to be abolished.

The Ways and Means Committee are fighting among themselves over tariff changes. Payne and Dallzell are insisting that their say-so is enough at every point, while the younger men who admit that they do not know so much about the tariff as these old statesmen, yet insist that the reasons for changes be made clear at every turn. The Committee members say that the committee ought to have kept in touch with the tariff situation constantly during the past year so that the present strain would not be so great. President-elect Taft is in favor of a Tariff Commission of experts to add, but not make, tariff revisions.

Secretary of State Elihu Root left office last Tuesday, leaving the affairs of the Department in perfect condition.

It is announced that Secretary Wilson will continue as Secretary of Agriculture under Taft.

Chief Chemist Willey has declared that benzoate of soda in canned goods is harmful, under the Pure Food and Drug Act. This decision is disputed by the President's board of prominent chemists, and the famous pure food exponent may resign.

The hope of having a decent Census Building in Washington was destroyed this week by the appropriation

BRADLEY GETS ACTIVE EARLY IN THE GAME.

Holds Up Nomination for Postoffices in Important Cities.—Powers Should Have Seen Him.—Newport and Paris Two of the Municipalities Which are Affected.

The new Republican Senator from Kentucky, W. O. Bradley, is getting into action in the Senate early. He has already started on his Senatorial career by holding up the confirmation of certain men appointed as postmasters.

Bradley's action is the more interesting in that he is colliding with National Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock in holding up the confirmations.

Among the appointments Bradley has held up are those for the postoffices at Newport, Paris, and Falmouth. The offices at Newport and Paris are important. J. L. Earlywine has been re-appointed for the Newport office and Postmaster Myer has been appointed at Paris. These men do not suit Bradley, so he has written to Washington to some of his Senatorial friends and got them to hold up the names in the Postoffice Committee on the Senate.

They have done so and the appointees probably have a long and rocky road ahead of them before they can get confirmed, if, indeed, they ever are confirmed. It will be recalled that Bradley opposed the nomination and did his utmost to prevent Taft getting the Kentucky delegation. He was not successful. As Senator, no one doubts that Bradley is going to do all in his power to dominate Kentucky Republican politics.—Washington Times.

BAD FIRE IN LONDON

Another very heavy fire loss struck London last Thursday, the damage being estimated at about \$50,000. At 9:30 Thursday morning the alarm was sounded and, before the source was known to more than a few persons, the Stillwell Hotel on Submity St. was being rapidly destroyed by flames. There was no possible chance to fight the fire.

In a few minutes the M. E. Church, South, across the alley from the Hotel was in flames, and very quickly the residence of G. A. Settle. For some time, it seemed impossible to save The Sentinel office, the old Echo Building; Judge Wm. Lewis's residence, Tip Sparks' house and several other buildings surrounding.

Heroic fire-fighting saved these buildings, though all were heavily damaged.

The losses were as follows:

E. H. Johnson, Stillwell Hotel, and furniture, \$8,000; Insurance, \$5,000; M. E. Church, South, \$4,500; Insured \$2,000; J. H. Stillwell, furniture and other property, \$2,000; Dr. Geo. F. Lucas, property badly damaged; Insurance, \$2,500; Judge Wm. Lewis's residence furniture, torn up badly, Insurance, \$3,000; G. A. Settle's residence, \$1,000; Insurance \$400. Various other buildings were damaged by fire and water.

All the buildings destroyed, were of wood and the flames had practically burned out by 10:30.

Somerset, Ky., Jan. 27.—Fire completely destroyed three of the largest stores in Somerset on Mt. Vernon avenue today and for a time it looked as if the Newtolian Hotel, the largest in Southern Kentucky, would be destroyed. It was considerably damaged. The losses are:

W. D. Gover and Company, department store, \$30,000.

Denny Brothers, general merchandise, \$5,000.

Wedel & Parker, general merchandise, \$15,000.

Every Man a Debtor to His Profession.
I hold every man a debtor to his profession, from the which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.—Bacon.

Human Nature.

It's human nature for most of us to expect credit afterwards for the good things we do unconsciously.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

**THE DODD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT
Liver Medicine**

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD

SEVENTY-SIX YEARS YOUNG.

Rev. Dr. Henson, Says Most of Life is Ahead of Him.

Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., pastor of Tremont temple, Boston, has just celebrated the 76th anniversary of his birth.

Asked what he thought of life at 76 he said:

"Of, most of my life is ahead of me, assuredly, for I hope to live forever," he returned with enthusiasm.

"The Scriptures say, you know, that the young men shall see visions and the old men shall dream dreams, but a dream is made up of bits of the past, a crazy quilt of experience, so if a man is old he should become retrospective, and I haven't time for that. When a man lives in the past, he is an old man, no matter what the calendar says, and in the same way, when he lives in the present and future, he is still young."

"Whether a man is young or old, depends, too, on whether he has or has not lost his zest. I have seen some men who in their teens were sated with all that life had to offer them. They had squeezed the orange dry. I don't care how the registry of births may have recorded them, they were old men. But a man whose zest is keen as a boy's is young, however many years he may have lived. That is my experience. I never loved life with keener zest than I do to-day, and never felt greater fervor in humanity and all that concerns it."

"Today is my 76th birthday, and I shall spend it as I spend every other day, driving. In a carriage, did you say? No, not exactly. I used the term figuratively. Driving my brain, perhaps I should have said. Many a night my wife comes to my study at two or three in the morning and asks if I realize the time. I reply, 'No, and I don't care what time it is. My brain is full of thoughts that I must blow off or I shall blow up.' Yet I never force myself beyond the mark. The first essential of a preacher's work is freshness, and a man can't be fresh if his brain is tired out. Henry Ward Beecher never said a truer thing than when he answered the question 'How is it that you always manage to say something to wake the people up?' and he replied: 'I don't know unless it is by sleeping so much myself.' You sleep is the great remedy, but in my case it is five hours one night and perhaps nine the next, so I should hardly be an example to follow."

"It is good to have 76 years to look back on," said Dr. Henson, in closing, "but it is better to have 176 ahead."

NATIVE INDIAN'S TESTIMONY.

What Christianity Has Accomplished for That Land.

The many noble deeds of philanthropy and self-denying benevolence which Christian missionaries have performed in India and the various intellectual, social and moral improvements which they have effected, need no flattering comment; they are treasured in the gratitude of the nation, and can never be forgotten or denied. That India is highly indebted to these large-hearted followers of Christ for her present prosperity, I have no doubt the entire nation will gratefully acknowledge.

The missionaries have brought unto Christ. They have given us the high code of Christian ethics, and their teaching and example have severely influenced and won thousands of non-Christian Hindus.

The spirit of Christianity has already pervaded the whole atmosphere of Indian society, and we breathe, think, feel, and move in a Christian atmosphere. Native society is being aroused, enlightened and reformed under the influence of Christian education.

BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

Canadian Evangelists Organize.

Eleven evangelists, representing a number of denominations, met in conference recently in Terriato, Canada, at the invitation of Messrs. Crossley and Hunter. It was determined in this conference to form an evangelistic association to be known as Canadian Association of Evangelists, the purpose of which is to be the promotion of evangelism throughout the Dominion of Canada and mutual cooperation and fellowship of those engaged exclusively in evangelistic work.

Mission Work in Tibet.

The Moravian mission on the borders of Tibet reports five stations and 110 members. Progress has been made in Bible translation both in classical Tibetan and into such dialects as Ladakhi, Tibetan and Michat. The Ladakhi Gazette is a monthly publication that is scattering good seed.

Church for Children.

A church for children under 12 years of age has been formed at Christ church, Blackburn, England, to be officiated entirely by boys, have two services each Sunday, and be maintained by monthly collections.

THE MARKET

Berries Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu.	\$1.20.
Cabbage, 3½c. per lb.	
Apples, 40 and 50c per peck.	
Eggs per doz.	25c.
Butter per lb.	25c.
Bacon per lb.	12½-17c.
Ham per lb.	15c.
Lard per lb.	12c.
Chicken on foot per lb.	8c.
Hens on foot per lb.	8c.
Feathers, per lb.	40c.
Oats, 60c.	
Corn, 70c.	
Wheat, per bu.	\$1.00.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½x6x8, 45c; coils, 20c.	

Live Stock

Louisville, Feb. 2, 1909.

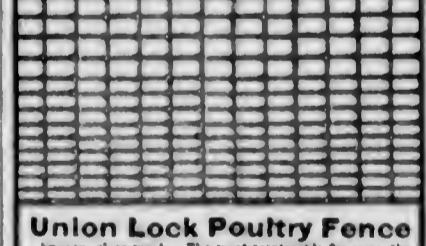
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 50	5 75
Beef steers	3 00	5 25
Fat heifers and cows	3 00	4 00
Cutters	2 00	3 00
Canners	1 00	2 00
Bulls	2 00	3 75
Feeders	3 00	4 75
Stockers	2 00	4 25
Choice milk cows	35 00	45 00
Common to fair	10 00	20 00
CALVES—Best	7 00	7 50
Medium	4 00	6 50
Common	2 50	4 00
HOGS—160 lbs and up		6 75
130 to 160 lbs		6 00
Pigs		4 00
Roughs 6 00 down.		
Sheep—Best lambs	5 00	6 00
Culls	3 00	5 00
Fat sheep 4 00 down.		
Mess pork \$12 50.		
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11½ and 12c, heavy to medium 11¾c.		
Breakfast bacon, 15c.		
Sides 10½c.		
Bellies, 13c.		
Dried beef, 12c.		
Shoulders 8½c.		
LARD—Pork tallow 10½c; tub 11c; pure leaf tallow 12c; lard 12½c; tub 12½c.		
EGGS—Case count 32c.		
BUTTER—Packing, 17c; creamery, 30 lb. tub, 29c; prints, 29½c; 6 lb. tubs, 24c.		
POULTRY—Hens 9½c; roosters, 5½c; springers, 12-16c; ducks, 12c; turkeys 15-16c.		
WHEAT—No 2 red \$1.11.		
OATS—New No. 3 white 51½c; No. 3 mixed 53½c.		
CORN—No. 3 white 67c; No. 3 mixed 64c.		

COAL and FEED BEST GOODS & PRICES

CALL UP

W. M. STOUT.

Phone 102 



Union Lock Poultry Fence
Square mesh. The most economical fence on the market for poultry yards, orchards and gardens, and all on greater and than nothing. Write for catalog of fence.

UNION FENCE CO., Detroit, Mich., Kansas City, Mo.



Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

LOCAL TIME TABLE, L. & N.
Northbound 1:30 p. m. 4:01 a. m.
Southbound 11:14 a. m. 12:26 a. m.
R. H. Chrisman's family is undergoing a severe siege of whooping cough and mumps. Mrs. Chrisman is afflicted with both and has suffered considerably.

Miss Lela Barber, who has been quite ill is very much improved.

C. M. Burdette was in Lexington on business Wednesday of last week.

The infant child of Bob Lambert died of whooping cough Sunday night.

Agent Bower was ill a few days last week, but is able to attend to business again.

The front windows of Chrisman's furniture store, which were considerably damaged during the recent fire, are being replaced with large plate glass, which will make two of the neatest show windows in town.

A special celebration of the Lincoln Centennial will be held in the College Chapel next Friday, Feb. 12, 1909, at ten o'clock. The exercises will be in charge of Prof. Raine, and the G. A. R. and its affiliated patriotic societies have been invited to be present and occupy seats of honor.

REWARD: Will be paid for the return to The Citizen office of a baby's Indian moccasin, lost on Main street. Very dear to a mother's heart.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kazat, of St. Louis, were the guests of his nephew, W. H. Bower and family a few days the first of the week. They are on their way to Florida where they will spend the winter.

WANTED:—Corn at the College Barns.

The railroad company is doing some repair work on the walk over the tunnel on West Chestnut street. A substantial fence has been erected and the side walk will be filled in considerably.

Mr. Jacob Moore of Jackson County was in town from Wednesday to Friday of last week on his way home from a trip to Lexington.

Dr. R. H. Cowley has been appointed by the State Board of Health of Kentucky, member of the Madison County Health Board. The other members of the Board are Mrs. Dunn, Henry and Jaeger of Richmond.

Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius will soon start for a trip to California. While there the doctor will treat a niece of his wife's.

Mr. Floyd Kidd is tearing down some small buildings he owns on Gorden place, and plans to replace them with a new, large livery barn.

Dr. P. Cornelius has moved into his new house on Center street.

LOST:—A fine Waterman fountain pen was lost last week. Finder please return to the Citizen office.

Mrs. Anne Hudson of Dreyfus, Ky., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Hays and will make her home there for the next few months.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Palmer died last Friday night of whooping cough.

Mr. A. J. Smith bought a fine young horse the first of the week from Will Parks paying \$135 for him.

Mr. L. C. Davis has purchased from S. B. Combs a one-hundred foot lot lying between Mr. Combs' residence and Mrs. Newcomer's and will build soon.

A thirty days loom end lace sale began Feb. 1st at Mrs. S. R. Hakers.

Dr. Thomson returned from Louisville this week. He will preach at the Union church Sunday.

The six-month old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moore was buried in the family burying ground a short street distance from town last Tuesday. The cause of the little one's death was whooping cough.

Mr. Arch Scrivner and family have moved into town from Station Camp, Ky., and are living with Mr. Scrivner's father on Center street.

WANTED:—Corn at the College Barns.

Mr. W. J. Nelson and wife of Richmond spent most of last week here. Mr. Nelson is insurance agent for the Modern Brothers of America.

Miss Emma Soper who has been making an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. E. B. Wallace left Monday.

GROUND-HOG BADLY SCARED

"Ground-hog" day is more or less a modern institution, as our superstitions are based on the habits of an animal little known abroad. But the tradition of looking for a sign as to the coming season on Feb. 2 of each year is an old one, and the "ground-hog" test is simply an application of a wide belief to our own conditions. The following little verse has come down from some hundreds of years back in Scotland, and tells of the importance of "Candlemas Day" which is Feb. 2, and is there regarded as having the same significance as "ground-hog" day does here. This is the verse:—

"Gin Candlemas Day be bright and fair,
Half o' the winter's to come, an' mair, (more)
"Gin Candlemas Day be dark and foul,
Half o' the winter's been gane at Yule."

At any rate, if there is anything in the tradition, we are in for a lot of winter this year, for a brighter day than Feb. 2 was, it would be hard to imagine. No ground hog had a chance to stick his nose out all day long without seeing his shadow and the more he tried the more discouraged he must have become. It is safe to say that if he believes in the sign he will not be seen again for the full six weeks.

TOWN TREASURER'S REPORT

Following is the report of the Treasurer of Berea at the close of business, December 31, 1908.

RECEIPTS	
Cash on hand July 1st, last report	\$ 15.21
Times received from Police Court	31.00
Taxes collected for years 1905-6	36.69
Taxes received for year of 1906	10.00
Receipts from town privilages	35.00
Total Receipts	\$ 93.90

DISBURSEMENTS	
Interest paid on note book	\$ 18.00
Post for Assessors services	25.00
Freight paid on ballast	184.00
Commission paid on collection 1908	87.47
Cost of material for repair of streets	63.00
Total cost of labor on streets	689.43
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1908	37.92
Total disbursements	\$ 933.62

The books are open for inspection
Signed J. W. STEPHENS Treasurer

FOR RENT.

House on Richmond street next to Baptist church, 8 large rooms two halls, good barn, for particulars call on Mrs. Laura Jones. Corner Chestnut and Parkway, Berea, Ky.

Any one having horses, mules or stock of any kind, will leave a description with the Citizen, I will have it advertised and sell it at the corner of Center and Main streets, Berea, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 28th, '09.

W. P. Prewitt.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Near Berea, a farm of 65 acres, partly under cultivation, some timber, good house, garden, orchard and ever running spring. Here is a chance to live at home and send your children to school. Have finished my school and am planning to go west. Come or write and get a bargain.

Horace Caldwell, Berea, Ky.

RAW FURS—PROFITS FOR COUNTRY BOYS.

This is the time of the year when the average country boy not only gets a great amount of sport and pleasure out of fur trapping, but considerable profit and pocket money.

Raw furs in recent years have brought remarkably good prices. Fashion has ordained that every lady must wear furs, consequently the demand has increased. Prices of furs are higher than they were last season. M. Sahel & Sons, Louisville, Ky., make a specialty of Raw Furs and a visit to their fur room is an interesting sight, for here can be found furs from every section of the United States. They receive shipments from all over the country in answer to their weekly price list, which they issue every Friday. This price list is furnished the shipper upon application.

GO TO
W. J. TATUM

FOR

Fresh Groceries

Main St., Berea, Ky.

I Buy All Kinds of Produce.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. James Reynolds of Tuscola, Ill., who was a student here several years ago, has been visiting his mother who is very ill.

FIGHT WITH RATTLESNAKE

(Richmond Climax)

The celebration of the day of prayer for colleges, last week, was one of the most helpful that has been here for some time. The meeting in the Chapel, addressed by Dr. Harton, was exceedingly inspiring, and the prayer meetings which followed were productive of much good.

Mrs. Frost gave a party for the women of the convocation at her home Saturday afternoon. In spite of the inclement weather it was well attended.

Miss Coddington has been ill in bed for a couple of days with grippe.

An interesting sermon was given in the chapel Wednesday night by the Rev. Robert L. Jones, a student here in '99, and now a well-known evangelist.

Misses Spear, Campbell and Phillips were in Richmond Saturday on business.

A number of parties of boys and girls have been doing their best to get pleasure out of the little skating there has been this week, and have bravely declared that it was fine.

The occasional absence of members of the college force in the interest of the Adjustment Fund campaign has continued. Mr. Cartmell and Prof. Dinsmore were in Winchester Saturday and Treasurer Osborne was in Richmond. Will C. Gamble is spending his time between Lexington and Cincinnati.

Misses Robinson and Prof. Robert-son and Marsh went to Lexington Saturday to attend the meeting of the Kentucky Association of College Teachers, held at Transylvania University.

There have been several requests lately for a re-publication of the signals given by the college bell or whistle in case of fire. They are as follows, the signals on the bell being given by slow tolling between short periods of rapid alarm ringing:—

Two rings:—Main college campus.

Three rings:—Near the Industrial Buildings or the College Barns.

Four rings:—On Prospect or Boone Streets.

Five rings:—Ladies Hall, President's House or Model Cottage.

Six rings:—West end of town.

Seven rings:—Center St., or business houses at East end.

For a fire at any place not covered under the above table, the alarm will be rung for that district which is the nearest in a direct line with the blaze from the public square.

H. H. Felmy has renewed his subscription from Grand Forks, Michigan, where he is working as boys secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Frances Schultz, a former student, writes that she is planning to teach in the Indian school at Tomah, Wisconsin.

Do Your Spring Sewing N-O-W!

I Have Just Received a Full Stock of

Spring Ginghams, Embroideries,
And Other Spring Goods.

Come and see the Advanced Styles.

MRS. S. R. BAKER

Richmond Street

Berea, Kentucky

The bundle of sacks had been placed in Mr. Buckner's barn last fall, and the snake had evidently crawled into them when hunting a home for the winter.

The hot stove revived the reptile and of course it at once began its attempt to get out of the building. Mr. Burnam said he would like to have the skin stuffed, but the contents of Mr. Banks' gun tore it to such small fragments that such a thing is impossible.

PRIMARY

A city Democratic primary was held in Richmond Saturday and although one of the fiercest snow storms experienced for many years was raging throughout the entire day interest was at fever heat and the big bunch of candidates were up and going at all times. Out of a large number of candidates representing an able body of men, those successful were:

Samuel H. Rice, Mayor.

John Jennings Greenleaf, City Judge.

Thomas Collins, City Attorney.

James Altman, Chief Police.

Magistrates: J. D. Dykes and Henry C. Rice.

L. M. Scrivner, constable.

Councilmen: Talt Todd, Jeff Stone, John E. Sexton, T. T. Covington, Emil Loerich and Everett Berry.

Clarence E. Woods, who has been Richmond's best mayor, and has nearly made prohibition prohibit there, refused to become a candidate for re-election. Richmond will suffer a real loss in his retirement.

HEARING FROM HOME.

Some curious stories are told in Washington of the effect of public opinion upon members of Congress who a short time ago were eager to "break the neck" of President Roosevelt. One Western Representative who voted against the President on the secret service affairs received more than 300 letters from people in his district, all but a few of them sharply criticizing him and telling him he would better stand with Mr. Roosevelt. When the Williet speech episode came on the stage this Representative having learned his lesson, jumped to the front with demands that Williet and his gargoyle be muzzled. Now letters are pouring in upon the Congressman telling him what a nice man he is.

In some cities and towns in the West the people got together and signed addresses to President Roosevelt commanding his course and telling him that he had the sympathy and support of the country in his troubles with the statesmen on Capitol Hill.

Congress is getting "cold feet" in the war with Mr. Roosevelt because it discovers the game is a losing one, so far as public opinion is concerned. The present word from those high in authority in both Senate and House is "drop it—don't stir up the animals any more—just sit tight and wait for March 4." The secret service investigation, entered upon recently by both branches of Congress with so much apparent vigor, is petering out. The committees do not meet and it is virtually admitted that nothing is to be done. Another war cloud thus seems to be melting away under the wholesome sunshine of American common sense and good humor.—Lexington Leader.

WOMANLY WISDOM.

If a cloud hovers over us let us not despond, but strive to see thru

it and beyond it.

If a small boy is quiet his mother wonders what ails him.

If anybody has a pain, lay a bag of hot salt over the place. It is fine to remove the ache.

I put the pockets on the underside of my kitchen aprons, and find that they are just as convenient for use and will not catch on door-knobs and get torn.

Blankets should be washed in lukewarm, not hot, water, or they will shrink. They should be hung upon the line and firmly stretched full length, and a heavy weight fastened to each hanging corner to prevent the wind swaying and wrapping them into a roll upon the line. The weights hold them in shape, and when spread out in this manner they dry quickly.

Meat may be kept this way for months, or late into the warm weather. Grind, mix and season it, pack in two-quart stone jars that are perfectly clean and sweet. Bake for four hours in a moderately hot oven, take out and press with a heavy weight for twelve hours or over night; then take off the weight. There will be some fat on top but not enough to cover, so heat hard to the boiling point and pour over enough to cover. This excludes the air. Keep in a cool, dry place — From Feb. Farm Journal.

GUMPTION ON THE FARM.

It gets to be an old story to read every year about the importance of buying good seed; and yet, thousands of men think they are saving money by getting poor seed. It is a great mistake. Cheap seed almost always has weed seed in it. It costs to re-clean good seed, and that is one reason why it is so high in price; but we had

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting
Published every Thursday at \$1.00.
BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager
Subscription Rates
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year. \$1.00
Six Months. \$0.50
Three Months. \$0.25

Send money by Post office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal, notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Find premiums cheap, with new subscriptions and renewals, sent for Premium List.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive *The Citizen* free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



It is now reported that the lama of Tibet is an idiot. Bats in the belfry of the roof of the world!

A scientist tells us that "incals get tired." Now you know why the gold gave out before it got to you.

Women are taking aeroplane trips in France. But women have for some time been driving cars in Paris, which is much more dangerous.

If Bibles were actually made a part of the furnishing of hotel rooms a good many individuals would be surprised to find what interesting reading the book really is.

From the year 1880 to the close of 1906 22,540 men met death in the coal mines of the United States. Not since 1897 has the annual list numbered less than 1,000, and each year the number has grown larger.

That Evanston man who has found a way to neutralize the force of gravity does not seem to have arrived at any sort of business understanding with the gentlemen who are exploiting the aeroplanes.

It is comforting to know that the probable first price of aeroplanes is to be only \$1,000. That brings the new machine well into competition with speed devices on the ground and gives a man a choice.

One of the richest women in St. Louis, says the society women in that city, belongs to the Ananias club. Society in that unhappy city seems to be failing either on parous times or unusually captious critics.

By coming down unexpectedly a few days ago a balloon completely wrecked a garden belonging to a hard-working man who lives in Germany. Is it not time for some insurance company to issue policies covering possible damages resulting from knocks by stray flying machines?

The wife of an M. P. writes in the *Lady's Realm*: "The bolder a man is the more successful he seems to be in politics. Not a man with flowing locks is to be seen either on either of the front benches, sacred to the great, wise and eminent of the house of commons."

Miss Anna Morgan, heiress to \$100,000, says a Vienna paper, was driven out of Berlin, where she hoped to study politico-social conditions, by the beggars, high and low, nobility and others, who no sooner heard of the arrival of the rich American girl than they set sledge to her dollars.

Col. Goethals announces that the Panama canal will be ready for opening January 1, 1915, the date planned. So now we can all engage our passage and our hotel rooms for the opening exercises, and the competition for places on the "first ship" to pass through the canal" may begin.

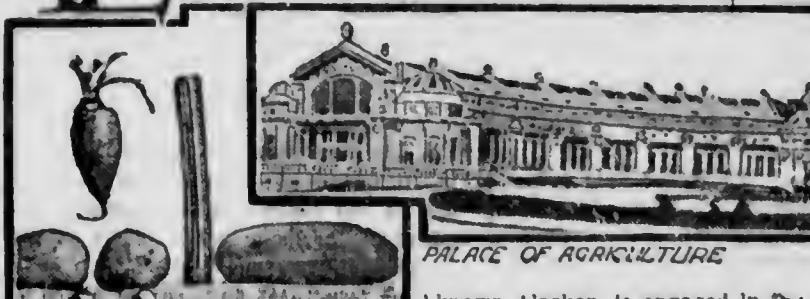
A German physician has calculated that the diseases to which the human frame is liable number more than 1,100. But there are living plenty of ex-officio boys who in their time have had more than that, besides killing off whole families of relatives, when there really was chance of the home team's taking the pennant.

Sir Walter Parratt, the newly appointed professor of music in Oxford university, is an enthusiastic chess player. On one occasion he undertook to play two men at once and at the same time play on the piano forte from memory pieces selected by those present from any of the classical writers for that instrument.

A circus lion got loose in Bound Brook, N. J., the other night, and so far it had more than scratched a camel, eaten a belfry and got itself shot, 473 paragraphs the country over had suggested how much cheaper, quicker and pleasanter it would have been for Mr. Roosevelt to go to Bound Brook than to the African veldt.

A committee has been created by the British government to consider the dangers attendant on the use of lead in pottery and to report how far these can be obviated by improved appliances and methods in lead processes by the limitation of harmless compounds for raw lead, or of other materials for lead, and by other means.

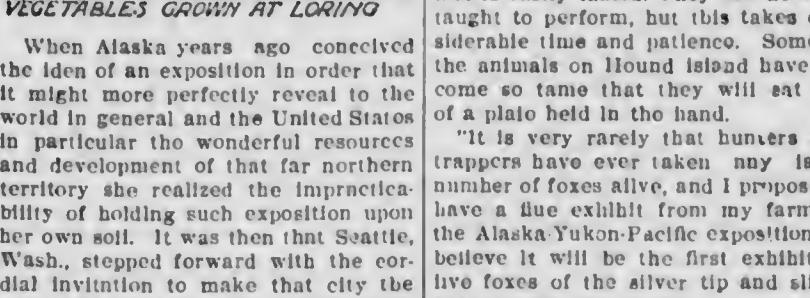
ALASKA'S GREAT EXPOSITION



VEGETABLES GROWN AT COLDFOOT NORTH OF ARCTIC CIRCLE



VEGETABLES GROWN AT LORING



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE

known Alaskan, is engaged in the cultivation of foxes. Mr. Prude has established his fox farm on scientific lines and breeds only the variety of fox that produces the most valuable fur. Most of the stock on his farm now is of the silver tip and silver gray varieties.

"A fox skin depends largely upon its shade and coloring," says Mr. Prude, "and by scientific breeding I expect to produce only the very best furs. An ordinary fox-skin is frequently worth no more than 50 cents, while the silver gray variety frequently sells for \$600 to \$800 per skin, and has been known to bring as high as \$1,000.

"The fox is a very intelligent animal and is easily tamed. They can be taught to perform, but this takes considerable time and patience. Some of the animals on Hound Island have become so tame that they will eat out of a plato held in the hand.

"It is very rarely that hunters and trappers have ever taken any large number of foxes alive, and I propose to have a fine exhibit from my farm at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. I believe it will be the first exhibit of live foxes of the silver tip and silver gray species ever shown.

"As my experiments advance I am more than ever convinced that fox breeding will become one of the most valuable industries of the north. The animals breed very rapidly and with proper care a fox farm should pay large returns."

"It will unquestionably be the most beautiful exposition ever held in the world, and the remarkable progress you have made so far ahead of the opening date amazes me," said Charles Dana Gibson, the creator of the "Gibson Girl," after a trip over the grounds where the west is building the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, which will be held in Seattle from June 1 to October 16, 1909.

"I have made no particular hobby of expositions," continued Mr. Gibson, "but I have been to all those held in recent years, and from what you have already here, combined with the lavish manner in which nature has done her share for you, I think I can say in saying that this will be the most attractive one ever held. I had no intention when I left New York of coming to this country again for some years, but I will be back here next June to see your fair. I wouldn't miss the completed buildings—something never before accomplished in any pretentious national fair."

Alaska's work on this proposition will be tremendous in showing the enormous possibilities of this virgin country. Take the following from an information bureau's pamphlets:

Alaska will exhibit \$1,000,000 in virgin gold, dust, nuggets and brick at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exhibition.

The greatest salmon fisheries in the world are on Puget sound.

The value of the gold output of Alaska since the northern country was purchased by the United States is 15 times the amount of the purchase price.

A copper nugget weighing three tons will be exhibited by Alaska.

The fishing and fur industries have produced 25 times as much as was originally paid to Russia for the northern country.

More than 1,000,000 plants are now growing in the nursery gardens of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exhibition.

The first exhibit to be received on the grounds is 3,000 boxes of red apples, which will form a part of the Oregon state exhibit.

Fox farming for skins is the latest industry to be developed in Alaska.

There are as many churches in Alaska, according to population, as in any section of the United States.

All of the countries bordering on the Pacific ocean are now actively engaged in preparing exhibits, and the reports that have been received by the management are highly satisfactory. Fine sites have been held for the use of Japan and China, and the Oriental display will be one of the big features of the 1909 world's fair. The Japanese government has shown a very friendly interest, and assurances have been received by the Seattle-Japanese association from high officials of the government that Japan will be well represented.

The association recently sent a request to the government of Japan that some of the ships of the Japanese navy be stationed in Seattle harbor during the exhibition period.

Assurances have been received that this will be done, and it is expected that at least two of the battleships will be ordered to Seattle early in June to anchor in the harbor with the Pacific fleet of the United States navy, which will be stationed at Seattle during the entire time of the fair.

This is the first world's fair to be held for the purpose of exploiting the countries of the Pacific ocean, and every country whose shores are washed by the Pacific ocean is a partner in the great enterprise. The tour around the world of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy has attracted attention to the Pacific from every country on the globe, and it is the purpose of the management to show the conditions, natural resources and commercial importance of every country bordering on the Pacific.

Probably the most unique farm in the world is located on Hound Island, Alaska, where Harry Prude, a well-known Alaskan, is engaged in the cultivation of foxes. Mr. Prude has established his fox farm on scientific lines and breeds only the variety of fox that produces the most valuable fur. Most of the stock on his farm now is of the silver tip and silver gray varieties.

"A fox skin depends largely upon its shade and coloring," says Mr. Prude, "and by scientific breeding I expect to produce only the very best furs. An ordinary fox-skin is frequently worth no more than 50 cents, while the silver gray variety frequently sells for \$600 to \$800 per skin, and has been known to bring as high as \$1,000.

LASHED TO A GREAT ICE CAKE

Nine Fishermen Found Adrift in Mid-lake—Four of Their Number Frozen Stiff When Rescued.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—The most thrilling tale of hardship of the winter comes from Sturgeon bay, Wis., where nine fishermen were rescued after being exposed for two days to the fury of last week's blizzard, and who were nearly dead when rescued miles from shore, from the ice floe on which they had drifted out into the open lake.

Four of their number had been frozen stiff and the others were fast losing consciousness, after having abandoned hope, when they were rescued.

When picked up it was found that the men had lashed themselves with their fishing lines to the ice to keep from being washed into the lake by the heavy waves.

The men were fishing with small sleds on the ice off Chubbers island when the storm came upon them. They did not notice the blizzard approach until they found that a cake of ice was drifting out into the lake with them. They tried to shoot to the shore, all yelling at once, but they were not sure that they had made any one hear. One lone fisherman, however, was on another piece of ice which had not drifted away. The fisherman notified Capt. Duclon, the keeper of the Eagle Point light, who got out his tender and started for their rescue, despite the danger to himself and crew.

Car Ferry No. 15, of the Pere Marquette line, which arrived at a late hour Saturday night, had one of the most trying trips ever experienced by Capt. McNamee in his long service on the lakes. It took 65 hours to cross the lake during the storm, which usually takes 12 hours to make the trip.

The crew of 45 men are completely worn out by the hard work. Much of the time was spent in beating up and down in a course of about 25 miles outside of Milwaukee harbor.

MONSTER LION

Was Devouring Boy When Mother Returned To Her Home.

Balboa Cal., Feb. 1.—Her two-year-old boy killed and ate her terribly mutilated by a monster mountain lion, and the fierce beast devouring one of his legs which it had torn from its socket, was the sight that Mrs. Chris Brown beheld when she entered the family tent, four miles from the Hotel Del Mar, after a short walk.

When the mother bad realized that taken place she screamed and almost threw herself on the lion, which growled savagely and backed slowly out of the rear of the tent, carrying a mouthful of flesh in its teeth, and disappeared.

The Browns arrived from Delaware two weeks ago.

Flames Destroy Business Section.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 1.—The town of Milton, 30 miles east of Pensacola, was practically wiped off the map by fire Sunday, the entire business section and several residences being destroyed. The total loss is estimated at between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The two banks, the city hall, Waldorf hotel, Santa Rosa Star building, two livery stables and a dozen stores were destroyed. A strong northwest wind fanned the flames and soon the business houses had been consumed. The fire was making progress in the residence district when a special train with Pensacola fire fighters reached the scene.

When the mother bad realized that

the boy had been to all those held in recent years, and from what you have already here, combined with the lavish manner in which nature has done her share for you, I think I can say in saying that this will be the most attractive one ever held. I had no intention when I left New York of coming to this country again for some years, but I will be back here next June to see your fair. I wouldn't miss the completed buildings—something never before accomplished in any pretentious national fair.

Curiosity of Men.

"Before I got this job," said the drug clerk, "I shared with the rest of the human race the belief that woman's curiosity is to man's curiosity as 100 is to one. Now I have reversed the ratio. The behavior of the sexes when telephoning has convinced me of my former injustice. Very often a man accompanied by a woman stops here to telephone, or maybe it is the woman who wishes to talk over the wire. If it is the man who talks, the woman, apparently unconcerned as to what he has to say, sits quietly at the far end of the store and lets him talk as long as he pleases; but if the woman talks, the man hangs around the booth, holding the door half open and popping his head inside the booth every few seconds. Now, I call that a complete refutation of popular opinion. You can explain the situation any way you like. I don't know anything about the cause of the phenomenon; it is the phenomenon itself that interests me."

New Meanings from Girls.

Girls in a fashionable seminary not a hundred miles from Fifth avenue, in examination papers, recently turned out a new batch of delightful definitions. It is evident from their answers that several of them, while they may not be trained thinkers, have more or less logical processes of thought. One defined "red tape" as "the inability of any one holding a political position to do anything necessary without special orders," showing she had read her "Little Dorrit" to advantage, to say nothing of "Bleak House." Another girl, asked "Why does a ship float the right way up?" replied, "Because if it did not the people in it would tumble out."

One ingenious girl suggested "foxlet" as a name for a young fox, which certainly is more specific than puppies. And a young person, evidently determined not to let herself be humbugged, said "B. Sc." meant "Bud science."—New York Press.

Tourists Had Narrow Escape.

Mexico City, Feb. 1.—Fire destroyed the city hall, the Hotel Pasaje and two blocks of business houses and dwellings here Sunday. In the Hotel Pasaje, 60 American tourists escaped with only the clothes they wore. No lives were lost.

Means Business.

Constantinople, Feb. 1.—The grand vizier, Kamil Pasha, Sunday, dispatched to Sofia an energetic note demanding to know definitely whether Bulgaria intends to resume negotiations.

Clash With Police.

Hanover, Germany, Feb. 1.—Socialist demonstrations held here Sunday in protest against the Prussian election laws resulted in a collision between the socialists and the police, in which 20 or 30 persons were wounded.

Under Hurry Orders.

New York, Feb. 1.—The battleship New Hampshire steamed out to sea Sunday. Sealed orders came Saturday. Destination of the New Hampshire, or reason for the apparent hurry orders, were not made public.

Dark Colors in Vogue.

In all the gowns and in all dresses for morning wear or simple afternoon wear dark colors are those most in vogue, but there are certain bright tints of old rose and saffron that are exceedingly fashionable.

Late Designs



The first costume is a dainty little bodice in silk spotted voile, to match the skirt. The fullness, back and front, is gathered into a band of insertion; an opening is made at the top of the deep armhole, the rucked sleeve coming from underneath it, and heading at the elbow by a band of insertion. Satin ribbon, the color of spot, forms the waist-band, and is loosely knotted in front with ends left hanging.

Materials required: One and one half yard voile 42 inches wide, 2 yards insertion, 2½ yards satin ribbon.

The next is an evening bodice of fine cashmere and spotted net. Atlantic green is the color of the cashmere with cream net, a wide tuck is made on each shoulder, and three on each sleeve; a fold of black satin is laid on the inside of cashmere, and also edges the top of net; the under-sleeve is also of net finished by a band of insertion.

Materials required: One yard cashmere 48 inches wide, 1½ yard net 42 inches wide, ½ yard satin 42 inches wide.

Peacock blue Itajah satin is employed for this elegant dress shown last. The overskirt, which is brought up towards the left side, is edged with black satin laid on in Greek key pattern, so also is the foot of the under-skirt, and the edge of bodice, where the satin is finely tucked and set to it. Folds are arranged on the outer side of sleeve, a black satin sash is taken round the waist, caught up under the buckle at the left side and the ends left hanging; they are edged with handsome fringe.

Materials required: Nine yards net 42 inches wide, 7 yards passementerie, 5 yards satin 42 inches wide for foundation, 3½ yards satin ribbon.

White muslin-de-sole, with a blue and green sprig printed on it, is chosen for the charming design shown in the third picture; the skirt is high-waisted, and trimmed with strips of insertion, the two center strips being taken to the top flounce, the others only half way; the deep flounce is set to the skirt by a heading, and trimmed with a flounce.

Fiamme Destroy Business Section.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 1.—The town of Milton, 30 miles east of Pensacola, was practically wiped off the map by fire Sunday, the entire business section and several residences being destroyed. A strong northwest wind fanned the flames and soon the business houses had been consumed. The fire was making progress in the residence district when a special train with Pensacola fire fighters reached the scene.

The effect is

CUBANS TAKE REINS

GEN. GOMEZ IS INAUGURATED AS ISLAND'S PRESIDENT.

GOV. MAGOON STEPS OUT

Ceremonies Preceded by Brilliant Illumination and Farewell Ball for American Officials — Tars Decorate Old Maine.

Havana.—Cuba formally passed back into the hands of the Cubans at noon Thursday, when the new government, headed by President Gomez and Vice President Zayas, was inaugurated.

The ceremonies were simple. Gen. Gomez took the oath from the chief justice of the supreme court and made a brief address to the populace from the balcony of the palace. Afterward in the reception room of the palace Gov. Magoon read the order of President Roosevelt restoring the island and its affairs to the newly elected government.

City Is Carnival Scene.

The coming of this new day of Cuban liberty was signaled by a general display of fireworks, the velvet blackness of the tropical midnight being set afire by crackling rockets and bombs which sent down showers of golden rain and gleaming, var-



colored lights. The streets of the city, which were brilliantly illuminated and garlanded with chains of incandescent bulbs, were thronged and a carnival spirit everywhere prevailed. Thousands of people gathered around the Clerks' club throughout the night, where lanterns and firework balls were held jointly in honor of President Gomez and Vice-President Zayas and Gov. Magoon, all three of whom were quickly recognized on entering the building and leaving it, and loudly applauded. The balls constituted one of the most brilliant functions held here since the days of the Spanish occupation.

Illumination and Ball.

The festivities really opened Wednesday night with a brilliant illumination of the city and a farewell ball tendered by the mayor and council of Havana in honor of Gov. Magoon, President-elect Gomez, Vice-President-elect Zayas and the American officers who served as provisional authorities.

The illuminations probably were the most elaborate ever seen here. The money provided for the purpose was subscribed unstintedly, and the parks and the principal thoroughfares of the city were transformed into a veritable fairyland. In Central park, stretching down the Prado to the sea, thousands of vari-colored bulbs gleamed among cocoanut palms and laurel trees.

Ball a Brilliant Affair.

The ball was a brilliant function. It was attended by the American officials, the new island authorities, members of the diplomatic corps, special ambassadors and leaders of society. It was held in the large and beautiful ballroom of the Circle Dependents, or Clerks' club, which is a unique organization with the enormous membership of 34,000. The club building, which faces an entire block, is a palace. The ball was held last night rather than this evening, after the inauguration, because of the determination of the American officials to leave for home immediately following President Gomez's induction into office.

President Sees Success.

Washington.—A message expressing hope for Cuba's success was sent by President Roosevelt to the president and congress of the republic of Cuba Thursday. It follows:

"Gov. Magoon will, by direction, turn over to you, on the 28th of this month, the control and government of the island of Cuba, and he will thereupon declare the provisional administration of the affairs of the island by the United States to be at an end. Upon the occasion of this final act, I desire to reiterate to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States, and our most earnest hopes for the stability and success of your government. Our fondest hope is that you may enjoy the blessings of peace, justice, prosperity and orderly liberty, and that the friendship which has existed between the republic of the United States and the republic of Cuba may continue for all time to come."

Arrested for His Bride's Death.

St. Louis—Dr. Paul Pritchett was arrested in his drug store on an indictment, charging him with manslaughter in connection with the death of his bride of a week, Bertha Holt Pritchett of Lebanon, Mo.

Oregon Vote Finally Arrives.

Washington.—Oregon's delayed messenger, J. M. Butler, conveying the electoral vote of his state, arrived here Friday. Butler was under the impression that he had until February 10 to bring the returns.

JUDGE TAFT ON Isthmus

MAKES HIS EIGHTH TRIP ACROSS THE CANAL ROUTE.

Lands at Colon, Spends Night at Culebra and Then Pays Visit to the Site of Gatun Dam.

Panama.—President-elect Taft Friday made his eighth trip across the Isthmus and everywhere was greeted with marked demonstrations of good will.

With his party Mr. Taft landed in the morning at Colon and proceeded by special train to Culebra, where at night he was quartered at the residence of Lieut. Col. Goethals, chairman of the Panama canal commission. His reception by the Panama officials both at Colon and Culebra was most cordial. Saturday Mr. Taft visited the site of Gatun dam.

The United States cruiser North Carolina, on which Mr. Taft sailed from Charleston, and the convoy cruiser or minelayer arrived at Colon at ten o'clock Friday morning after a voyage which was marked by splendid weather conditions. All the members of the party were in good health.

Col. Goethals, Joseph Blackburn, governor of the canal zone; Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the zone, and other prominent persons, immediately boarded the North Carolina from the tug Cristobal and welcomed the president-elect, who landed at dock No. 2, adjoining the Panama railroad office.

The first person to shake the hand of Mr. and Mrs. Taft when they landed was Gov. Porfirio Melendez of Colon, who introduced to them Mayor Leoncio Andron, Chief of Police Arango and other Panama officials.

Mr. Taft and his party immediately boarded a train which was waiting and left at noon for Culebra. Arriving there the president-elect was received ceremoniously by the members of President Obaldia's cabinet. During the afternoon Mr. Taft had a conference with the engineers engaged in the construction of the canal and his visit to the Gatun dam was planned.

The president-elect and his party will sail from Colon for New Orleans Friday, February 5.

BODIES OF THE CHENEYS ARRIVE

American Victims of Quake Brought Home for Burial.

New York.—The bodies of the two American victims of the convolution of nature at Messina, Italy, a month ago, United States Consul Arthur S. Cheney and Mrs. Cheney, arrived in the harbor Thursday night. They were on board the Fabre liner, Venezuela, which arrived after dark and remained anchored at the quarantine station until morning.

When the Venezuela docked Friday the bodies were escorted by regular troops to the Grand Central station and there embarked for New Haven, Conn., the home of the Cheneys, where interment will take place.

Count Messisiglio, the Italian consul general at New York, was one of those to receive the bodies at the steamer's dock. He laid wreaths on the coffins, a graceful tribute paid at the request of Simeon Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador at Washington.

JEROME IN CANAL LIDEL CASE.

Ready to Act If Robinson Will Make Complaint.

New York.—The possibility of the federal authorities having to stand aside to permit the state and county of New York to proceed against the publishers of the New York World for the alleged libel in connection with the Panama purchase, was made apparent Tuesday in a letter written by District Attorney Jerome to United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson.

Provided Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the president, is willing to appear as a complainant witness, Mr. Jerome is ready, the letter states, to begin action at once in the state courts. It would be useless for him to do so, however, he explains, if his inquiry is not given precedence over that begun before the federal grand jury, as acquittal or conviction in one court would not be sufficient defense in the other.

Delay Anti-Jap Measure.

Sacramento, Cal.—The question of anti-Japanese legislation was temporarily put aside by the legislature Wednesday as a result of an agreement between President Roosevelt, Gov. Gillett and the leaders of both houses. Assemblyman A. M. Drew agreed, after a conference with the governor, to amend his anti-Jap bill. Grove L. Johnson was not willing to postpone action upon his anti-Japanese bill, but a motion to put all the measures over for a week prevailed with little opposition.

Oklahoma Paper Burned Out.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The plant of the Daily Oklahoman, and the adjoining building, occupied by the local branch of the J. L. Case Plow Company, were destroyed by fire.

Mine Explosion Kills Two.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Two men were killed and 300 others narrowly escaped death from an explosion of coal dust at the Sevierville mine of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company at Madison, Pa., near here, Friday.

Keele's Nomination Confirmed.

Washington.—The nomination of Daniel J. Keele to be commissioner general of immigration was confirmed Friday by the Senate. Mr. Keele's nomination has been held up since December 1.



PLACE BLAME ON EACH OTHER

OWNERS OF THE REPUBLIC AND FLORIDA FILE SUITS.

Former Claim \$2,000,000—Bids Are Opened for a Wireless Tower at Washington.

New York.—Just which ship was responsible for the Nantucket collision in which the White Star liner Republic and the Italia liner Florida figured, and which company shall pay the damages will be decided by the court of admiralty.

Both companies filed suits Thursday. That of the owners of the Republic claimed damages of \$2,000,000 and relied in legal form the story of the marvelous sea disaster. The blame for the collision was placed on the Florida and the claim made that the last-named ship was going ahead at an inmoderate rate of speed when the crash came.

The owners of the Florida also filed a libel suit and a petition for a limitation of liability against the Florida. The petitioners asked that their liability, in case the suits are decided against them, be placed at \$224,000, the damage value of the Florida.

C. P. Richards & Co., agents for the Lloyd-Italian line, to which the Florida belongs, believe that Capt. Ruspin, his officers and crew should come in for some of the praise that has been bestowed upon the officers of the Republic. In a statement issued Thursday night they point out the heroism and the act of humanity displayed by Capt. Ruspin, who despite the fact that his ship was sorely damaged, stood by the Republic for more than 24 hours rescuing the passengers from the Republic and later transferring them to the Italia when that ship reached the scene. The statement is made that had the Italia not arrived, Capt. Ruspin would successfully have brought his overcrowded vessel into port.

Washington.—Following the achievements of the wireless telegraph in the recent collision between the steamers Republic and Florida, the navy department Thursday opened bids for locating a wireless tower at Washington for communicating with ships at sea, to the distance of 3,000 miles.

F. P. GLAZIER IS FOUND GUILTY.

Ex-Treasurer of Michigan Convicted of Misappropriating State Funds.

Lansing, Mich.—Ex-State Treasurer Frank P. Glazier of Chelsea, whose failure in December, 1907, resulted in the closing of the Chelsea Savings bank, of which he was the head, and which had on deposit about \$655,000 of state funds, was found guilty late Wednesday by a jury in the Ingham county circuit court of misappropriating state funds.

Mr. Glazier's attorney immediately gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court, and he was released on \$10,000 bail and given until March 8 to file a bill of exceptions and a motion for a new trial. He received the verdict without emotion.

Warning Note by Bulgaria.

Sofia.—The Bulgarian government Friday night delivered a note to the representatives of the powers complaining of the irreconcilable and uncompromising attitude of Turkey and declaring that the Porte must be responsible for the consequences.

Lynch Negro in Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla.—A negro answering the description of one who recently attempted to criminally assault Mrs. Jessie Holland near here was captured by angry neighbors to-night and strung up to a tree with a telephone wire.

For Paper from Cornstalks.

Washington.—The secretary of agriculture will be enabled to conduct experiments to determine the practicability of making paper material from cornstalks, if a bill favorably acted upon by the house committee of agriculture Thursday becomes a law. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Stanley, Kentucky, appropriates \$30,000 to be used by the secretary of agriculture to conduct the experiments, and purchase a site near Lexington, Ky., erect buildings and purchase the necessary apparatus.

Fatally Wounds Wife; Kills Self.

Norfolk, Va.—P. C. Edwards, a commission merchant, shot and fatally wounded his wife, attempted to shoot his little daughter, and put a bullet through his brain Friday. He died later at St. Vincent's hospital.

A PREMONITION

Kentucky Gleanings

Most Important News Gathered from All Parts of the State.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Victory For Tobacco Combine.

The court of appeals reversed the judgment of the Henry circuit court in the case of the American Tobacco Co. against the commonwealth, in which the American Tobacco Co. was fined \$2,700 on the charge of being a pool of a number of companies.

Big Loss To State.

The state of Kentucky will lose back taxes amounting to \$249,500 if the court of appeals sustains the judgment of Judge R. L. Stout, of the fiscal court, in the case of Arthur Hopkins, auditor's agent, against the Southern Pacific Railroad Co.

Will Postpone Improvements.

S. C. Herbst, of Milwaukee, owner of the Old Judge distillery at this place, stated that the distillers in Kentucky have decided not to make any improvements in their plants until it is seen how far reaching the temperature wave in this state will extend.

Not a Candidate For Governor.

In a statement to the public State Auditor Frank P. James answers an attack recently made on him by papers in Louisville, asserting that he was fixing up his license to run for governor or three years hence, by declaring that he has no such intention.

Inspectors In Frankfort.

R. A. Hancock and A. S. Goble, representatives of the government, arrived here to inspect the tobacco sold by the Franklin County Warehouse Co., alleged to have been short in weight by Eshelby & Co., of Cincinnati.

Must Pay Taxes on All Business.

Attorney General Breathitt sent to Auditor James an opinion construing the corporation tax laws of 1906 holding that the act requires that taxes be collected upon the full amount of business done by a corporation organized under Kentucky laws.

FIRE RAGES IN ST. PAUL.

Large Part of Business District Threatened by Flames.

St. Paul, Minn.—Fire which started in the White House department store on East Seventh street shortly after seven o'clock Friday night assumed alarming proportions and a large part of the business district of the city was threatened. The flames jumped across the street and Huber's cafe and an adjoining building caught fire, while flaming cinders were being driven across the city by a strong north wind, threatening the downtown district.

Half a dozen buildings were destroyed, the total loss being about \$600,000.

Montgomery, Ala.—With the wind blowing 25 miles an hour, a fire broke out in the manufacturing district and a general alarm was sent all fire companies, including the reserve corps.

Pools Not Unlawful.

In an opinion by Judge O'Rear, in the case of the commonwealth against the International Harvester Co., of the York Distilling Co., of Newport, before they had been proved guilty of fraud, was affirmed by the court of appeals. It holds that pools and combinations are not unlawful unless prices are affected.

Death of Gen. Fayette Hewitt.

Gen. Fayette Hewitt, aged 75 years, one of the most widely known men in Kentucky and for 20 years president of the State National bank, died here. He was in the post office department under President Buchanan and served as adjutant under Jeff Davis of the confederacy.

Franklin, Ky.—Clay Herrington, of Temperance, this county, died after a lingering illness of typhoid fever. He was one of the leading farmers of the county, and an exemplary citizen.

Glasgow, Ky.—Mrs. James Bishop aged 80, a prominent lady of near Fountain Run, this county, was choked to death on a biscuit while seated at the table eating dinner and talking with her friends.

Henderson, Ky.—A rather unique claim was sued on in Magistrate Bennett's court. The Rev. J. A. Ferguson colored, pastor of the "Church of the Living God," brought action against Dr. W. L. Thompson, chairman of the republican county executive committee, and S. W. Swope, his colored henchman, for \$1,250, alleged to be due for rental of Ferguson's church building for the purpose of holding a series of political meetings in behalf of the republican ticket.

Louisville, Ky.—In connection with the telephone tangle which has mystified Louisville for many months, Mayor James F. Crimstead issued a statement declaring that the members of his general council were guilty of "fraud and collusion" in attempting to defeat a veto message of the mayor in May. The mayor had vetoed a measure giving a franchise to the Home Telephone Co. on the day of the expiration of the veto tenure, but the council adjourned before the message could be offered, and the Home company claimed that the franchise was void.

Louisville, Ky.—Local officials of the Star Fire Insurance Co., when asked in reference to the report that Insurance Commissioner C. W. Bell had commissioned C. B. Bullock to make a complete examination of the affairs of the company and to ascertain the disposition of \$300,000 of capital stock when the company ceased writing business in Kentucky, said that the policy liabilities of the Star Co. had been transferred to the Southern Fire Insurance Co.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge J. C. Graham, of Leitchfield, Grayson county, announced his candidacy for the joint senatorial nomination on the democratic ticket in the Grayson, Hardin and Loretta district. Judge Graham has served three terms as county attorney of Grayson county. Norman Rushton, a prominent republican of Mincieville, Wayne county, also here, announced that he is a candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator from the counties of Adair, Cumberland, Clinton, Russell and Wayne.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT — FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creek of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

MCKEE.

McKee, Feb. 1.—The recent storm is about over here.—H. F. Minter has a saw mill in operation at McKee.—Mr. John Reynolds has moved into the yellow house of Judge Engle.—Mrs. W. T. Amyx who has been very ill since the birth of her infant is now doing very well.—Dr. Hays is planning to erect a new residence soon.—J. R. Hays has moved into his new residence.—The report that Tyro Lainhart, G. I. Rader, W. S. Brockman and A. W. Baker were in jail at Richmond is false. It is true that they did attend the Federal court at Richmond on some business concerning one Mr. Steele of Kirby Kuh, who had gone into bankruptcy.

PARKER.

Parrot, Jan. 22.—Miss Florence McDowell left for Berea the 19th to visit relatives there.—Mrs. Emaile Pennington is very low with consumption.—There will be prayer meeting at A. B. Gabbard's Saturday night.—The students from this place who are attending school at Berea report they are well satisfied.—Oma, the little daughter of A. B. Gabbard, is ill.—G. W. Price of Mershon, was here Tuesday on business.—There will be meeting at this place the fifth Saturday and Sunday in this month.—Mrs. Rachel Cornelius has been sick but is improving.—Mrs. Rachel Price and Marla Gabbard visited Mr. G. W. Johnston of Annville Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark Connaghi were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Gabbard Tuesday night.—People are busy plowing in this neighborhood.—Dr. A. T. Neal of Annville was at this place Tuesday on business.—Mr. Dillon Smith is on the mail route this week for Thomas Brownlog.—Mr. Sam House made a business trip to Oakley Saturday.—Mr. Henry Dyche of London visited relatives at this place Friday night.—Mr. John McQueen has returned from the army.—Mr. John Wilson purchased a horse of Jerome Hellard.—Mr. Scott Tussey of Middlefork, was at this place Friday on business.—Mr. Asa Faubush and family will leave for the west this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cornelius were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Faubush Sunday.—Charley and Frank Price of Moore's Creek were visiting relatives in this part Sunday.

Parrot, Jan. 29.—Mr. W. M. Sparkman and son Enoch who attended court in Letcher County have returned home.—Mr. N. J. Coyle, candidate for County court clerk passed through here.—Mr. Levi Gabbard had a working Thursday and got a good lot of work done.—Mr. G. W. Baker, of Peoples, a candidate for sheriff of Jackson Co. was at this place.—Mrs. Rachel Flinchum was called to Moores Creek on account of the illness of her mother.—Mr. W. M. Cuigan, traveling salesman for Ross and Ratcliff Chemical Co. has returned home.—Mrs. Mary J. Cornelius of Jonia, Laurel County was visiting relatives at this place Thursday.—Mr. Asa Faubush and family left Monday for Indian Territory to make their home.—Died at her home on Jan. 26, Mrs. Emaile Pennington, wife of Johnie Pennington. She leaves a husband and two small children. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family. Her remains were laid to rest in the family burying ground.

ALCORN.

Alcorn, Jan. 27.—Several people in our neighborhood have the mumps.—Elisha Parsons is very sick.—Mrs. Mamie Parsons and Mrs. Crouse from Drip Rock paid him a visit yesterday.—Mr. W. C. Webb sold his horse today. He is going to Lexington, Ky.

ISAAC.

Isaacs, Jan. 28.—Will Isaacs has sold his farm to S. C. Purkey and David York.—Robert Parrett, Jr., is

moving to Pond Lick.—Died Jan. 26, Mrs. Emaile Pennington, wife of John Pennington. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn her loss.—Dan Moore and Eva Hurley were quietly married Jan. 20th.—Mr. Dan Morris has sold a portion of his farm to Mr. H. C. Davis.—Dr. Neal and wife were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred York Sunday.

HURLEY.

Hurley, Jan. 28.—There was a working at Mr. John McCollum's today.—Mr. Wm. Gabbard's baby, also Mr. Jake Morris' baby are very poorly.—Grandpa Gabbard has been very poorly but is better.—Mr. and Mrs. Jake Gabbard, Jr., visited Mr. and Mrs. W. Isaacs at Waneta, Saturday night.—Mr. Elihu Hurley and Miss Polly McCollum are attending school at McCollum this winter.—Mrs. Bradley Gabbard visited her parents, at Evergreen last week.

KERBY KNOB.

Kerby Knob, Feb. 1.—We are having extremely cold weather at present with some snow.—A successful revival meeting has been held at this place for the past week conducted by the Rev. Ed Honeycut of Columbus, Ohio. There were 40 added to the church. Brother Honeycut is an able minister and we feel there has been much good accomplished throughout our vicinity by his coming among us. Mr. and Mrs. Honeycut will rest a few days at the home of Mr. Don Click before going to the Parks school house to hold meetings.—Baptismal services will be held at our next regular meeting, the second Saturday and Sunday of Feb.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Powell of near Berea visited us several days during our meeting and also Mr. Mark and others of Blk. Hill.—Mr. Gordie Dean and Miss Myrtle Hudson were married at the home of the bride, Jan. 28. We wish them success and happiness.—Mr. Curt Lauer was in our vicinity last week buying cattle.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ambros Powell Jan. 29th a fine boy.—Mrs. Martha Click has gone to live with her son Isaac Dean and family for while.—Mrs. Combs who has been sick for so long is still very low.

OLIN.

Olin, Jan. 29.—The farmers in this part are taking advantage of the nice weather by preparing for their crops.—Hargis Hundley has contracted with Dan Medlock to make 4,850 rolls, Mr. Medlock is clearing a nice new ground of 30 or 40 acres.—Next Saturday and Sunday week is regular meeting time at Blooming Grove—Green Morris of Mildred was here today on business.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Stewart passed thru here today on their way to Corbin to visit Mrs. Stewart's mother whom we learn is very sick.—The Opossum Trot Lumber Co. is doing a rushing business with their new mill.—Frank Moore is preparing to build a new dwelling house on Tar Ridge soon.—George King, Joseph Tussey and others had a fine race Tuesday night.—Mr. James Dunigan of Mildred and Miss Lillie Farmer of this place will be married Feb. 4.—John Farmer of McKee, candidate for sheriff of Jackson county was here last Sunday shaking hands with the boys.—Tincher and Hays Tie Co. and Stidham Bros. got good lots of ties to market the last tide.

DOUBBLELICK.

Doublelick, Feb. 1.—James Rose of New Albany, Ind., has been visiting his parents and relatives in Jackson Co. for the past week.—E. Amyx of Eglon has gone to Louisville to make his future home.—Tom Cruise of Berea has been visiting friends at Doublelick for the past week.—Henry Callahan has moved to his new house on the creek near Berry Martin's—George Wilt's horses ran away yesterday but did no damage.—J. W. Abrams had a fine young yearling to freeze to death last night.—Corn is selling for 75 cents per bushel in this part.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP

Station Camp, Feb. 1.—Old grandpa Scott who has been sick since last fall is a little better today but is still very sick.—Lewis Mareum visited Clay Morris Sunday.—Mrs. Susie Scrivner, daughter and Miss Pattie Moores are visiting Mrs. Scrivner's sister, Mrs. Rosa Straubers, of Danville, Ky.—Misses Myrtle Alcorn and Anna Scott are visiting Miss Polly Marcum today.—C. H. Click bought

a saddle horse of Park Henderson.—J. B. and A. B. Kelly are thru logging and are rafting now.—Mrs. Mayme Kelly had a carpet string tacking Wednesday. About thirty of the neighbor women attended.—J. M. Edwards of Wagersville bought a mule of J. B. Kelly, for \$180.—Cash Rice operated his mill on Crooked Creek part of last week.—Dr. J. F. Scrivner sold John Cox of Rice's Station 15 barrels of corn at \$3.00 per barrel.—James Sparks and John Miller will have some cattle and mules on the market at Richmond today.—Homer Arvine was in Irvine Wednesday.—Dr. J. F. Scrivner is having a lot of fencing done on his farm now.—Charley Cox of Wagersville is rafting a great many logs at the old Henderson mill site.—Married on the 28th, at Irvine, Mr. Grover Scrivner to Miss Emmie Logsdon, daughter of P. G. Logsdon of Jinks.—Turner Kelly visited friends at Wagersville yesterday. Old uncle Si Kelly of Wagersville who is suffering from cancer is very poorly.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Feb. 1.—Mr. J. M. Coylo left on last Sunday for Richmond cattle market. He had three yoke of oxen for sale.—Mr. Sherman Azbill narrowly escaped injury while plowing fast Friday by a tree falling between the mules with which he was plowing. Fortunately he was not hurt.—Mr. L. E. Cox has been plowing for Mr. Azbill the past week.—The people in this vicinity have quit plowing and are getting wood and feeding.—Dr. Land's mother with her little grandson of Cow Creek are visiting relatives at this place.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Blanche of Michigan are making an extended visit with relatives here and at Berea. Mrs. Blanche was Miss Mandie Blacknell of this place.—Mr. Banner Revis was visiting relatives at Ford and Winchester last week.—Several boys will leave here about March 1st for Atlanta, Ill.—The Rev. Mr. Winkler of Berea filled his appointment here Saturday night and Sunday and has agreed to preach here for the rest of the year.—The Rev. Mr. Holton from Ohio who is superintending the lumber business for C. M. Rawlings will preach at Beaver Pond church next Sunday, Feb. 7th. Every body come.—Mr. Jno. Rose and family have sold out and are moving to Indiana.—Mr. Thos. Richardson who left here two weeks ago for Oklahoma is expected home tomorrow.—June Logsdon of this place is attending school at Berea.

CLAY COUNTY.

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, Jan. 25.—There was a big freshet in Goose creek last week.—Mrs. Mary Cottongim, wife of Rev. Wm. Cottongim of Goose Rock, died on the 18th of cancer, from which she has been suffering for more than a year.—Several cases of small-pox are reported at the home of J. S. Smallwood and Ans Smallwood, Jr. The cases are under quarantine and Dr. Ricketts has the situation well under control at present.—Gilbert Sams and others passed thru here Friday with about fifty head of cattle which they had bought on the head-waters of Goose Creek and in adjacent regions.—Silas Wagers has been at Manchester, during the past two weeks, where he has been a member of the County Board of Supervisors.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wagers are the proud parents of a fine boy, that was born Tuesday.—Lincoln Smallwood is in school at Williamsburg Institute.—Oliver Wagers made a business trip to Manchester Thursday.

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, Feb. 1.—Samuel Smith had his thigh broken Friday while working in a clearing.—The first heavy snow of the winter occurred Friday night.—Several new cases of small-pox are reported on the head of Goose Creek. James Nantz, of Manchester, was here a few days ago by order of Judge D. W. White to look after the situation in regard to small-pox.—Frank Wagers went to Flat Lick during the week for a supply of household furniture.—The infant child of Jas. S. Smallwood died Saturday, and was buried Sunday.—Oliver Wagers will soon have his new residence ready for occupancy.—Woodson Mills recently sold four head of oxen for \$210.—Supt. of Schools Luther Hatton who is attending school at Louisville this winter, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for re-election, at the County primary next summer.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Jan. 30.—A Clarkston is at home from the army, on a three months furlough.—S. H. Webb, the hustling insurance agent, has returned from the West, where he has been for a month.—The Rev. Messrs. Johnson and Brighman have just closed a series of successful meetings

here. They were assisted by Misses Myrtle Brighman and Mayme Johnson.

J. L. Rawlings attended court at Manchester this week.—Frank Hornsby recently went to London, where he enlisted in the U. S. army.—G. G. Hilliard secured a drummer's job and left the school here entirely in J. C. Hayre's control. It is progressing with a good attendance.—Jeff Cox, of Hooker, Ky., and Osen, Martha and Pauline Hayre of Urbana, Ky., are here attending school.—Chas. Hays is very sick.—The daughter of John Combs is very ill.—S. R. Clarkston is still leasing land for the Federal oil and gas company.—May Thompson has been quiet sick for some days, but is getting better again.—Jack Rawlings has returned from Booneville, where he has been visiting his sister, and attending a musical contest.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

STURGEON.

Sturgeon, Jan. 28.—Lucian Brewer and Maud Hughes were married a few days ago.—Bud Thomas has just returned from a visit at Bedford Hill in Jackson County.—Nathan Welch, Drummer of Berea was here Wednesday.—William Brewer is selling out to go to Oklahoma.—Farmers are getting along fine with their work.

TRAVELERS REST.

Travelers Rest, Feb. 1.—R. D. Hale passed thru town yesterday with a nice drove of cattle.—Mr. Hiram Bonner of this place won the first prize of a ten dollar gold piece at the Fiddler's contest held at Booneville last week.—The many candidates of Owsley County are busily soliciting the County's support and looking for success on April 10th.—Sidney Caudell has bought a farm in Powell Co.—W. H. Venable was in town Thursday, buying some cattle.—The singing school at the Moore's school house, this week has been a successful one



GRAPES, from their most healthful properties, give ROYAL its active and principal ingredient

ROYAL Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

It is economy to use Royal Baking Powder. It saves labor, health and money.

Where the best food is required no other baking powder or leavening agent can take the place or do the work of Royal Baking Powder.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

HODNET

Robinet, Jan. 30.—Sid Martin was in Livingston, Jan. 20th on business.—J. L. Tussey is doing a good business in this part selling willow rocking chairs.—Mander Howard of Dango spent Saturday night and Sunday with Bob Lear near Carico.—Ned Carpenter of Foxtown writes that work has closed down there.—Jim Drew returned from Hamilton, O., Saturday, Jan. 9.—The marshal arrested a Mr. Isaacs, Jan. 21 for selling whiskey without a license. He was taken to London for trial.—Jake Lawson had a bush cutting, Jan. 25th and got a fine day's work done.—John Hunley and Cleve Holt returned home Jan. 23 from Livingston where they have been coal mining.—J. J. Drew and

wife of Goochland visited relatives here last Sunday.—Sam Brewer of Berea spent last week with relatives here.—Isaac Clouse and H. K. Mullins will preach at Horse Lick on the 23rd of February.—Miss Bette Ledbetter returned home from a four days visit to friends near Withers.—W. R. Allen says he will be done sawing on Horse Lick soon.—Miss Maggie Gentry was visiting friends in the Drew valley the latter part of the week.—Talton Jones returned home from a week's visit in Lexington.—Jim Mullins was visiting home folks at Withers Sunday.

Probably a Vain Hope.

Ten thousand Japanese children have learned our national anthem. Some day, perhaps, we may know what cause may know D. too.

Gifts.

The average man always envies another man if he can have his own razor or do his own plumbing

THE BEST PAPER FOR YOU IS THE CITIZEN

THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not so good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. NEWS—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. CATTLE—all the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanhark, and spokes, etc. FARM HINTS—a good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. HOME HINTS—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert SCHOOL A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON—A full column every week STORIES A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. TEMPERANCE—A column of good reading about temperance. AND OTHER THINGS You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

ALL FOR \$1.00

Lots of poorer papers charge as much—other papers as good charge more.

In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than anywhere else, and besides get a better paper than you can get anywhere else. These are the offers:

No. 1.—**That Citizen Knife.** Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra.

No. 2.—**The Farmer's Rapid Calculator.** a thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to know what is the matter and what to do. It gives figures, tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a bushel, or in a bushel, or how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many bushels to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 25 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.

No. 3.—**The National Handy Package.** Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with THE CITIZEN for 10 cents. Handy Package, 25 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth, \$1.25 for \$1.10.

No. 4.—**A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky."** By William H. Hance a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountain people as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with THE CITIZEN for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.

No. 5.—**Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

You can get one of these with your Citizen.

They are easy to get. Just write to THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky. Tell us that you want to renew, say what premium you want, and send correct amount of money. Write your name and address plainly. The best way to send the money is by post-office money order. Get one from the postmaster. You can also send your check.

OR YOU CAN GO TO OUR AGENTS.

We have a lot of them, and they can take subscriptions, and send your name and money, and most of them can give you the premiums. If they haven't them, we will send them to you as soon as we get your money. No premiums are sent till the money is paid. If you want to do that, go to one of these people.

Brightshade—Andrew Bowman, Athol